



American
Urological
Association

Practicing Urologists in the United States 2022

American Urological Association (AUA)

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American Urological Association, The State of Urology Workforce and Practice
in the United States 2022 Linthicum, Maryland, U.S.A., April 22, 2023

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Preface

The AUA Annual Census, a comprehensive statistical approach to better understanding the urological workforce, urology providers' practice patterns, and various diversity and disparity issues in urology, was launched in 2014. This complex annual survey was designed to systematically collect statistically representative data about the urological workforce from multiple perspectives for use in supporting decision-making, policy development, and evidence-based research.

The AUA Annual Census has been structured as a two-part survey to support both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. Base questions are designed to track trends on fundamental workforce factors such as geographical location, demographic characteristics, education and training, and urology practice patterns. While base questions are repeated each year, a set of new questions focusing on yearly priority topics identified by the AUA is added to each Annual Census. In 2022, the priority Census topic areas focused on practice business operations, access to care, selected urological conditions and treatments (overactive bladder, stress urinary incontinence, kidney stones, and prostate cancer), provider compensation, medical team and COVID-19-related topics.

The AUA Annual Census provides invaluable information to help fill knowledge gaps. Urological care providers, researchers and health policy decision-makers are encouraged to use the information in this report and past reports to inform their clinical practice, and fuel scientific research and the formation of health care policy. Public use data sets from current and previous years are available for use in AUA member-driven research studies.

Continuing the tradition, the 2023 AUA Annual Census will be launched by the end of April at the 2023 AUA Annual Meeting in Chicago and remain online through the end of September 2023. All urological community members are encouraged to participate to ensure that the AUA Annual Census remains representative and beneficial for AUA members.



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The American Urological Association thanks all the members of the urology community for their continued support and participation in the Annual Census.

Practicing Urologists in the United States

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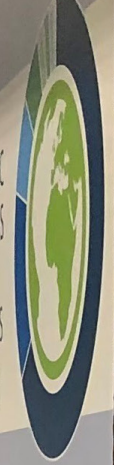
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5,000 UROLOGIC
CARE PROVIDERS
—100—
110 COUNTRIES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION

The American Urological Association (AUA) is committed to providing education, research, advocacy and data required to address the increasing opportunities and challenges associated with providing quality urological care. These data about the urology workforce and practice patterns play an important role in generating knowledge that will inform urological care and policy impacting the urology workforce.

The AUA Annual Census is a primary data source that explores the profession of urology from multiple angles through the collection of information from practicing urologists and other professionals worldwide. Data collection for the 2022 AUA Annual Census began online in May 2022 and continued until the end of September 2022.

DATA AND METHODS

Definition of the Urologist Population

Practicing urologists are defined as those with valid medical licenses reported in the National Provider Identifier (NPI) file who are listed as either urologists or pediatric urologists. Those who were reported as either surgeons or specialists in the NPI file and those who did not report a medical degree (MD or DO) were checked against the American Board of Urology (ABU) certification records maintained by the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS). The 2022 U.S. urologist population consists of a total of 13,976 practicing urologists excluding urologists in residency training.

Data Collection and Justification for Nonresponse

A total of 4,151 respondents completed the 2022 AUA Annual Census—3,101 of whom were from the United States. Of these, 1,918 Census respondents were validated to be practicing urologists in the United States and formed the Census sample data for analysis for this report.

The U.S. practicing urologist population file and the Census survey sample file were linked using post-stratification factors (i.e., gender, location, certification status, years since initial certification) to adjust for the nonresponse bias by the assigned proper sample weight.

KEY FINDINGS

- In 2022, 13,976 urologists were identified as “practicing urologists” in the U.S. Of those practicing urologists, 87.7% are “actively” practicing, meaning they devote at least 25 hours per week to clinical activities (TABLE 1-1).
- Both the number of urologists and the urologist-to-population ratio, in the U.S., continued to increase between 2015 and 2021 at the national level (FIGURE 1-1). Among the 50 U.S. states, New York continued to be the state with the highest urologist-to-population ratio since 2021, while New Mexico became the state with the lowest ratio (TABLE 1-2).
- The percentage of women practicing urologists continued to rise from 7.7% in 2014 to 11.6% in 2022 (FIGURE 2-1).
- The numbers of practicing urologists with Hispanic ethnicity continued to increase from 584 (4.4%) in 2021 to 665 (4.9%) in 2022. However, the percentage of practicing urologists who identified as African American/Black race in the workforce has remained largely static (FIGURE 2-3, FIGURE 2-4).
- Overall, 43.7% of practicing urologists completed at least one fellowship training during their career, which is 3.5% higher than the rate a year ago (TABLE 3-3). A higher percentage of women practicing urologists completed fellowship training compared to their men counterparts especially for those aged 45 and older (58.8% and 32.5%, respectively; FIGURE 3-1).
- Nearly 80% of practicing urologists (79.7%) in the U.S. are certified by the American Board of Urology. (TABLE 3-6).
- After annual decreases between 2017 and 2019, the percentage of practicing urologists who practiced in private settings (i.e., solo practices, single urology groups, multispecialty groups) has stabilized at around 51% since 2020 (FIGURE 4-1). The practicing urologists in private settings are more likely to be men (TABLE 4-2) and older in age (FIGURE 4-2).

- The percentage of practicing urologists who worked directly with advanced practice providers within their practices increased to 81.5% in 2022 (TABLE 4-4) from 76.5% a year ago.
- The practices where practicing urologists in the U.S. worked in 2022 were most likely to be owned by hospitals (45.0%), one urologist or a few urologists through partnership (16.4%) or large private urology groups (13.5%) (TABLE 4-5).
- The median number of hours practicing urologists in the U.S. worked per week was 55. Thirty-five percent of them reported working more than 60 hours in a typical week (TABLE 5-1).
- While men practicing urologists see more patients (73.5) in a typical week than women practicing urologists (62.9; FIGURE 5-3), women practicing urologists spend more time (19.0 minutes) with a patient during a typical office visit compared to their men counterparts (16.5 minutes; FIGURE 5-2).
- Nearly 71% of practicing urologists in the U.S. have hospital call coverage at night and/or during the weekend (TABLE 6-1).
- The average take-home pay for practicing urologists in the U.S. from clinical activities is \$424K (TABLE 7-1).
- Practicing urologists are likely to make higher pay if they are specialized in robotic surgery, pediatric urology, and oncology (TABLE 7-6) or if geographically they practice in Northeastern or North Central sections (TABLE 7-7).
- Nearly 65% of practicing urologists in the U.S. see patients virtually for initial visits (TABLE 8-1) and 82% of practicing urologists in the U.S. see patients virtually for follow-up visits (TABLE 8-6).
- About 39% of practicing urologists treat women patients with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) surgically (TABLE 9-7), predominantly using synthetic mid-urethral slings (TABLE 9-8).
- More than 3 in 4 practicing urologists (77.7%) perform diagnostic prostate biopsies in patients (TABLE 9-24) and an increase was seen in the number using MRI-fusion biopsies, compared to three years ago (TABLE 9-25).
- Nearly 39% of practicing urologists in the U.S. conduct research (TABLE 10-1). Women urologists, urologists under 55 of age, and urologists in academic institutions are more likely to do research (FIGURE 10-1, FIGURE 10-2 and TABLE 10-3).
- The majority of practicing urologists (53.0%) contributed patient data to clinical trials, research projects or patient registries (TABLE 10-5).



About the American Urological Association (AUA)

THE ORGANIZATION

Founded in 1902, the AUA is a premier urologic association, providing invaluable support to the urologic community.

AUA MISSION

The AUA mission is to promote the highest standards of urological clinical care through education, research and the formulation of health care policy.

AUA VISION

The AUA vision is to be the premier professional association for the advancement of professional urologic patient care.

About the AUA Annual Census

The AUA supports the generation and dissemination of urological knowledge through a sophisticated statistical approach. The AUA's Annual Census is a systematically designed, specialty-representative survey of urology (like the U.S. Census). The results of the AUA's Annual Census are weighted to adjust for nonresponse bias to accurately represent the entire specialty and address the broad landscape of urology.

This publication serves as a primary source of information for the urology workforce in its effort to convey the needs and demands of the urological community effectively. The findings also depict workforce characteristics, current clinical practice, and recent educational and practicing trends, along with procedures to treat urological conditions. The results from this publication provide an array of information that can bridge knowledge gaps, provide data to meet increasing research needs and, ultimately, improve patient care. Besides publications on practicing urologists in the United States, publications on practicing urologists and urology residents across the globe are also available.

Definition of Terms

PRACTICING STATUS

In order to understand the manner in which this report classifies urologists, a Definition of Terms is provided:

- **UROLOGISTS:** Physicians and surgeons who are specially trained for the diagnosis and treatment of genitourinary and adrenal gland diseases in patients of any age and of either sex
- **PRACTICING UROLOGISTS:** Urologists who maintain current medical licensures and treat patients with urologic conditions
- **PRACTICING UROLOGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES:** Practicing urologists with primary practice locations in at least one of the 50 United States or the District of Columbia.
- **ACTIVE PRACTICING UROLOGISTS:** Practicing urologists who treat patients with urologic conditions and who work at least 25 clinical hours per week
- **CERTIFIED UROLOGISTS:** Urologists who are certified by the American Board of Urology

LEVEL OF RURALITY

The ZIP code of each practicing urologist's primary practice location was converted to a rural-urban commuting area (RUCA) code based on RUCA3.10 (developed collaboratively by the Health Resources and Service Administration's Office of Rural Health Policy, the United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, the WWAMI [Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana and Idaho] Rural Health Research Center based on 2010 United States Census work-commuting data and 2012 United States Census Bureau revised urban area definition based on 2010 Census data and 2013 ZIP codes).

RUCA3.10 codes were grouped into four levels of rurality. An area with a population size $\geq 50,000$ was defined as a Metropolitan Area. An area with a population size $< 50,000$ was defined as a Nonmetropolitan Area. The Nonmetropolitan Area was further classified: Micropolitan Area (population 10,000-49,999), Small Town (population 2,500-9,999) and Rural Area (population $< 2,500$).

Glossary

| | |
|---------|---|
| 90% CI | 90% confidence interval |
| 90% MOE | Margin of Error at 90% confidence level |
| ABMS | American Board of Medical Specialties |
| ABU | American Board of Urology |
| APN | Advanced practice nurse |
| APP | Advanced practice provider |
| AUA | American Urological Association |
| CME | Continuing medical education |
| EHR | Electronic health record |
| HMO | Health maintenance organization |
| Ho:YAG | Holmium laser technology |
| MD | Medical doctor |
| MRI | Magnetic resonance imaging |
| NP | Nurse practitioner |
| NPI | National provider identifier |
| OAB | Overactive bladder |
| PA | Physician assistant |
| PCNL | Percutaneous nephrolithotomy |
| PRO | Patient-reported outcomes |
| PSA | Prostate-specific antigen |
| RUCA | Rural-urban commuting area |
| SUI | Stress urinary incontinence |
| TRUS | Transrectal ultrasound |
| URSL | Ureteroscopic lithotripsy |
| VA | Veteran Affairs |

Methodology

Data in the AUA Annual Census were collected and analyzed using the survey methodology developed by Groves et al. Two data files were established. One file was a population file containing basic demographic, geographic and certification information for all practicing urologists in the U.S. in 2022. The other file was a sample data file containing a broad range of information collected from the Census. The population file and the Census survey sample file were linked through post-stratification factors to adjust for nonresponses and each respondent's contribution in a Census survey by assigned sample weight.

PRACTICING UROLOGIST POPULATION

Practicing urologists were identified jointly from the NPI file (which includes all physicians in the U.S. who hold valid medical licenses) and ABU certification records maintained by the ABMS if the following criteria were met:

- Either urology or pediatric urology was listed as the medical specialty.
- A provider was listed as a surgeon or a specialist and matched to either the 2022 ABU certification records as a urologist or the AOBS certification records as a urological surgeon. Manual checks of all individual urologists' and urological surgeons' websites were performed to confirm that these physicians provided urological care in 2022.
- Urologists in residency training were excluded from this report.
- Additionally, urologists who were identified as certified by the ABU but not listed in the NPI file were excluded in order to ensure the inclusion of only currently practicing urologists.

ORGANIZATION OF QUESTIONS

The Census consists of “base” and “supplemental” questions. Base questions that target the entire urology specialty will be asked annually in order to identify cross-sectional and longitudinal patterns. Examples of base question topics include practice status, clinical practice setting, primary and secondary subspecialties, patient encounters and employment status. Supplemental

questions will vary each year and focus on emerging issues; these questions may be distributed to all participants or a random subset of participants.

CENSUS TIMELINE

The AUA Annual Census officially launches in May and is available online to respondents through September of that same year. Census data are analyzed and reported in the annual publication, *The State of the Urology Workforce and Practice in the United States*, which is available in spring of the following year.

CENSUS DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for the 2022 AUA Annual Census began on May 2, 2022 and ended on September 30, 2022. Each respondent was assigned an identification number prior to the submission of responses to the Census questions. This step ensured the results could be linked to the population file and no respondent could take the survey more than once.

A total of 4,151 respondents completed the 2022 AUA Annual Census—1,918 of whom were practicing urologists in the U.S. Those who self-reported as practicing urologists were checked against the practicing urologist population file and removed if there were no matches found. Those urologists who were either practicing outside the U.S. or in residency training were removed from this study. The responses from the practicing urologists outside the U.S. were analyzed and reported separately later.

SAMPLE WEIGHTING

To adjust for non-responses and resulting biases in the 2022 AUA Census sample, a standard post-stratification weighting technique was used to identify post-stratification factors. Identified factors include gender, geographic location, certification status and years since initial certification. These factors are used to develop stratification cells for calculating sample weights.

CENSUS REPORTING WITH STATISTICAL CONFIDENCE

Results were based on either the practicing urologist population data (Section 1) or weighted Census samples (Sections 2 through 10) described earlier in this report. Reported statistics based on the population data were preferred, given the lack of sampling bias. In contrast, when reported findings were based on weighted Census samples, error estimates were reported in the form of either a margin of error (MOE) or a confidence interval (CI), with an estimation of measurement precision at a 90% level of confidence.

DATA ANALYSIS

After the post-stratification weighting adjustment, the Census data were analyzed with IBM-SPSS Complex Samples 27.0.

MARGIN OF ERROR (MOE)

Estimates of characteristics of the practicing urologists, from the AUA Census sample data, can differ from those that would be obtained if all practicing urologists were surveyed. MOE values at the 90% confidence level were used to measure and report the precision of each estimate. The MOE is the difference between an estimate and its upper and lower confidence bounds. The AUA reports both estimates and their associated MOE values in alignment with how this information is reported in the U.S. Census/American Community Survey.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (CI)

Estimates based on the AUA Census samples can differ from those that would be obtained if all practicing urologists were surveyed. A 90% confidence interval (90% CI) was used to mark the upper and lower confidence bounds of the estimated parameter by Census samples with 90% statistical confidence.

LIMITATIONS

The results of the AUA Annual Census are subject to the following limitations:

- As a population-based and weighted survey, the AUA Annual Census data analysis relied on the absolute number of responses to report statistics for small geographic, demographic and clinical categories. Racial/ethnic minority groups were not well represented in the urologist population and, therefore, were difficult to analyze.
- The AUA Annual Census is subject to sampling and estimate errors. Thus, the MOE is the appropriate tool used for comparing two groups.
- The practicing urologist population in the U.S. was based on the assumption that urologists who maintain their medical licenses in the Census year are considered practicing urologists.
- Geographic classifications, such as rurality levels and state, were determined based on the primary office location in the NPI file. The actual geographic coverage for each practicing urologist may extend beyond the area reported.
- Census data are self-reported, nonvalidated and subject to bias or misrepresentation.

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PRACTICING UROLOGISTS

in the United States

YOUR CENSUS

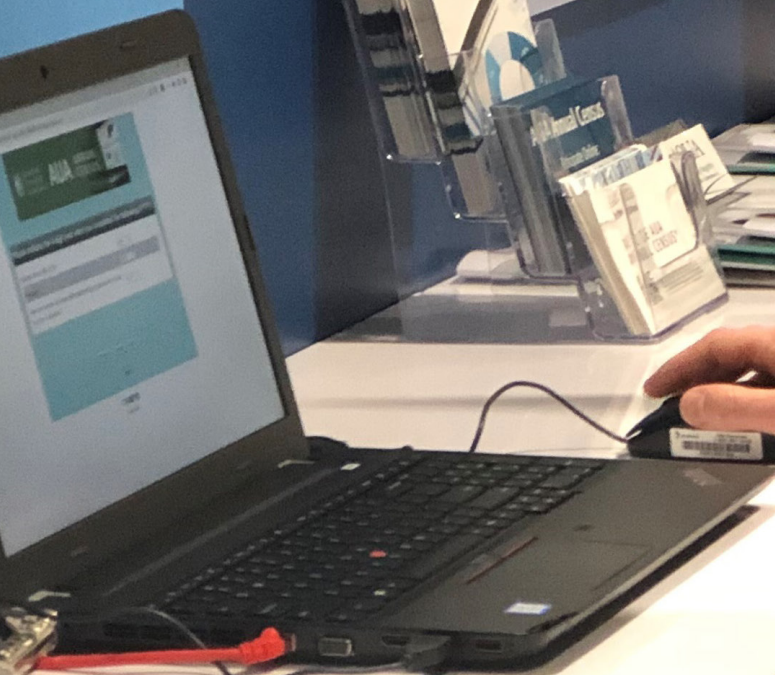
5,000+ UROLOGIST CARE PROVIDERS

— FROM —
110+ COUNTRIES
completed the AUA Annual
Census per Year since 2014.



67.6% 49.6% 43.9%

GE OF
LOGISTS
TO
%



Section 1: Geographic Distribution

Primary Observations

- In 2022, 13,976 urologists were identified as “practicing urologists” in the U.S. Of those practicing urologists, 87.7% are “actively” practicing, meaning they devote at least 25 hours per week to clinical activities (TABLE 1-1).
- Both the number of urologists and the urologist-to-population ratio, in the U.S., continued to increase between 2015 and 2021 at the national level (FIGURE 1-1). Among the 50 U.S. states, New York continued to be the state with the highest urologist-to-population ratio since 2021, while New Mexico became the state with the lowest ratio (TABLE 1-2).
- Ten percent of practicing urologists in the U.S. maintained their primary practices outside of metropolitan areas (TABLE 1-5). The likelihood of practicing urologists maintaining their primary practice locations in nonmetropolitan areas increased with age (FIGURE 1-6).

TABLE 1-1
Practicing Status

| Practicing Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Total Practicing Urologists | 13,976 | 100.0 | N/A |
| Active Practicing Urologists | 12,253 | 87.7 | 1.5 |

Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists, and AUA 2022 Annual Census.

N/A indicates the total number of practicing urologists was determined by AUA urologist master file rather than by a sample estimate.

Active practicing urologists are defined as those who work 25 or more clinical hours per week.

TABLE 1-2

Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location; Ranked from Highest to Lowest)

| State | Population | Number of Practicing Urologists* | Urologist-to-Population Ratio [^] | Relative Position |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| United States | 331,893,745 | 13,976 | 4.21 | |
| New York | 19,835,913 | 1,101 | 5.55 | High |
| Massachusetts | 6,984,723 | 381 | 5.45 | |
| Pennsylvania | 12,964,056 | 673 | 5.19 | |
| Vermont | 645,570 | 33 | 5.11 | |
| Connecticut | 3,605,597 | 180 | 4.99 | |
| Maryland | 6,165,129 | 303 | 4.91 | |
| Illinois | 12,671,469 | 602 | 4.75 | |
| Ohio | 11,780,017 | 554 | 4.70 | |
| New Jersey | 9,267,130 | 434 | 4.68 | |
| Rhode Island | 1,095,610 | 51 | 4.65 | |
| Louisiana | 4,624,047 | 211 | 4.56 | |
| Florida | 21,781,128 | 989 | 4.54 | |
| Minnesota | 5,707,390 | 259 | 4.54 | |
| Tennessee | 6,975,218 | 316 | 4.53 | |
| Oregon | 4,246,155 | 187 | 4.40 | |
| New Hampshire | 1,388,992 | 61 | 4.39 | |
| West Virginia | 1,782,959 | 78 | 4.37 | |
| Michigan | 10,050,811 | 439 | 4.37 | |
| North Carolina | 10,551,162 | 460 | 4.36 | |
| Washington | 7,738,692 | 335 | 4.33 | |
| South Carolina | 5,190,705 | 220 | 4.24 | Medium |
| Missouri | 6,168,187 | 261 | 4.23 | |
| Wisconsin | 5,895,908 | 246 | 4.17 | |
| Montana | 1,104,271 | 46 | 4.17 | |

TABLE 1-2

**Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location)
(Ranked from Highest to Lowest) (Continued)**

| State | Population | Number of Practicing Urologists* | Urologist-to-Population Ratio [^] | Relative Position |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Colorado | 5,812,069 | 241 | 4.15 | Medium |
| Indiana | 6,805,985 | 282 | 4.14 | |
| Virginia | 8,642,274 | 354 | 4.10 | |
| Maine | 1,372,247 | 56 | 4.08 | |
| Kansas | 2,934,582 | 119 | 4.06 | |
| South Dakota | 895,376 | 35 | 3.91 | |
| Iowa | 3,193,079 | 124 | 3.88 | Medium Low |
| Kentucky | 4,509,394 | 175 | 3.88 | |
| California | 39,237,836 | 1,491 | 3.80 | |
| Arizona | 7,276,316 | 276 | 3.79 | |
| Delaware | 1,003,384 | 38 | 3.79 | |
| Alabama | 5,039,877 | 183 | 3.63 | |
| Hawaii | 1,441,553 | 52 | 3.61 | |
| Oklahoma | 3,986,639 | 143 | 3.59 | |
| Georgia | 10,799,566 | 380 | 3.52 | |
| Arkansas | 3,025,891 | 105 | 3.47 | |
| Nebraska | 1,963,692 | 64 | 3.26 | Low |
| Texas | 29,527,941 | 951 | 3.22 | |
| Mississippi | 2,949,965 | 92 | 3.12 | |
| Alaska | 732,673 | 22 | 3.00 | |
| North Dakota | 774,948 | 23 | 2.97 | |
| Utah | 3,337,975 | 96 | 2.88 | |
| Idaho | 1,900,923 | 54 | 2.84 | |
| Wyoming | 578,803 | 15 | 2.59 | |
| Nevada | 3,143,991 | 81 | 2.58 | |
| New Mexico | 2,115,877 | 49 | 2.32 | |

Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file, and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists.

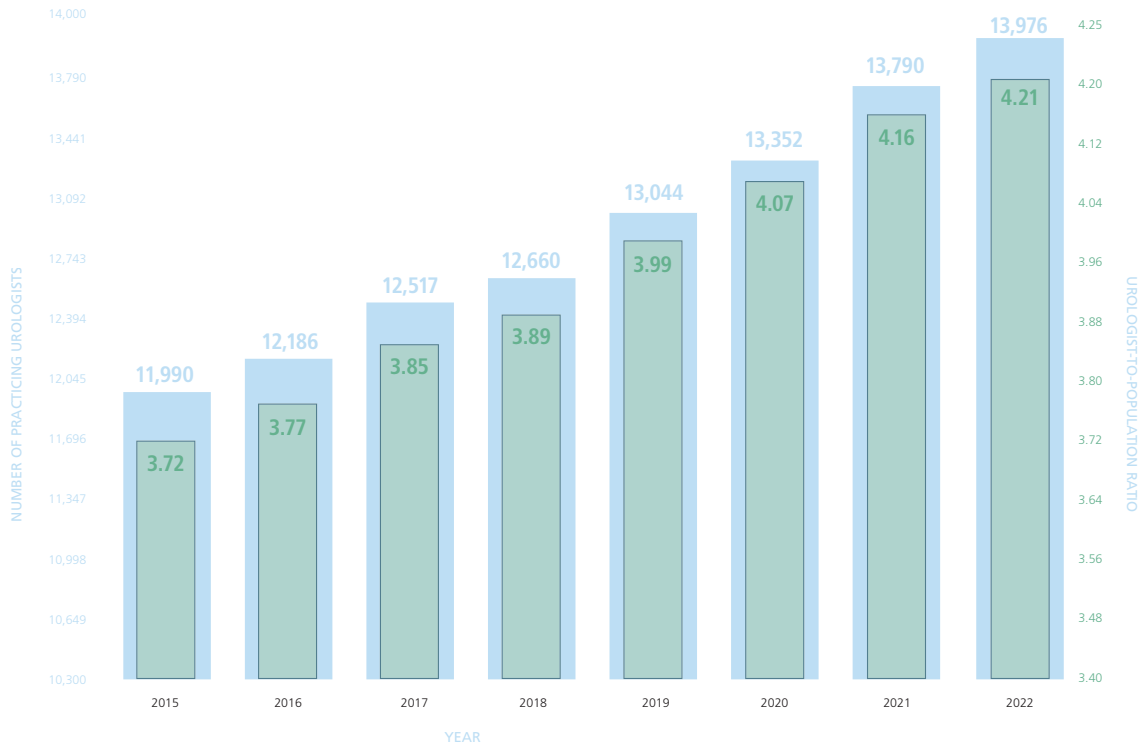
*In reporting results from the 2022 AUA Census, states with fewer than 50 reported urologists were manually checked against these urologists' websites.

[^]Urologist-to-population ratio is per 100,000 population.

^{^^} The District of Columbia was not listed separately due to its incomparability with other U.S. states.

FIGURE 1-1

Number of Practicing Urologists and Urologist-to-Population Ratio (per 100,000 Population) from 2015 to 2022

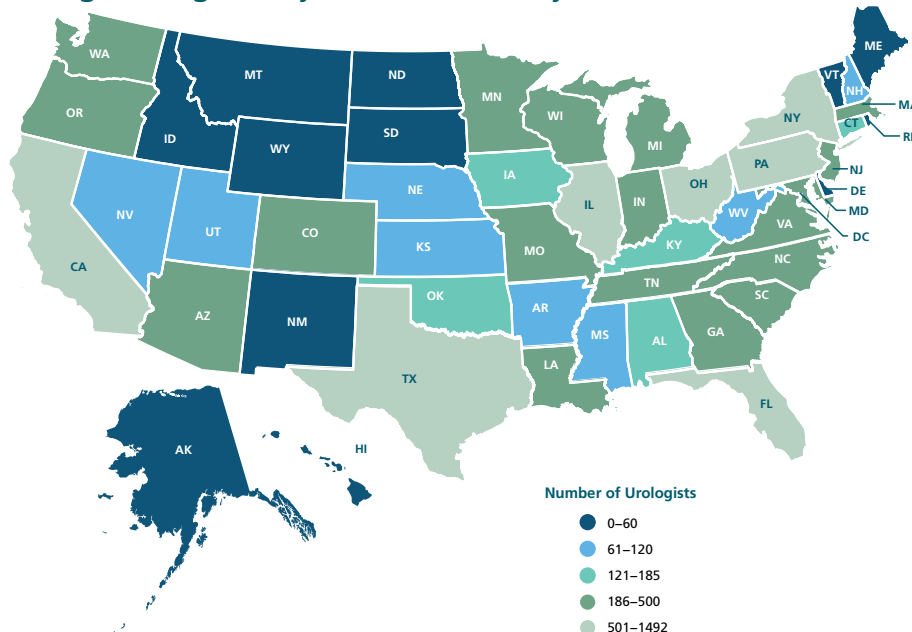


Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file, ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists, and U.S. Census Bureau U.S. population files.

Blue: Number of practicing urologists; Green: Urologist-to-population ratio (per 100,000 population).

FIGURE 1-2

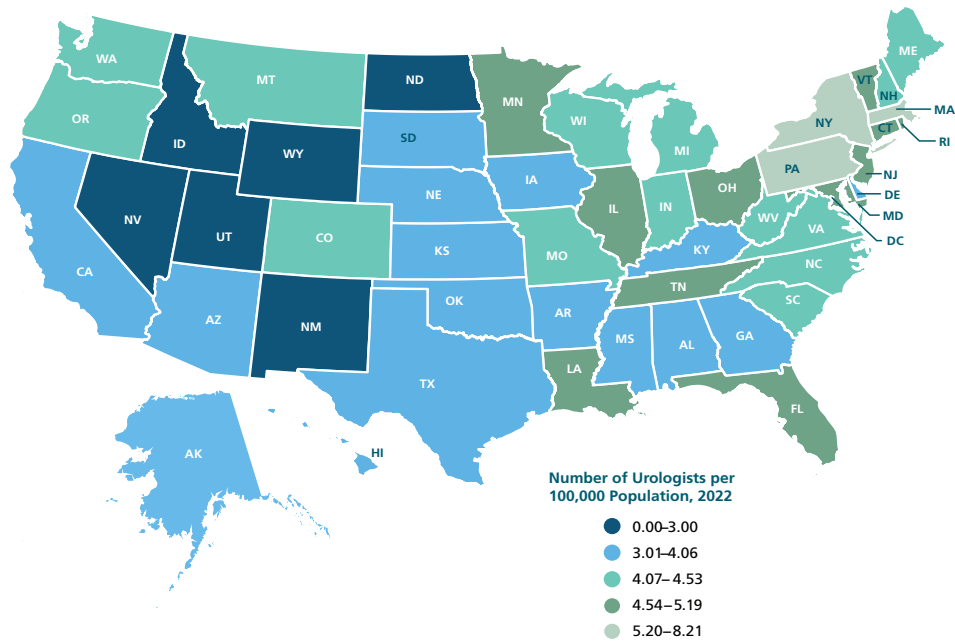
Number of Practicing Urologists (by State of Primary Practice Location)



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists.

FIGURE 1-3

Practicing Urologist-to-Population Ratio (by State of Primary Practice Location)



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists.

TABLE 1-3

AUA Sections (United States Only)*

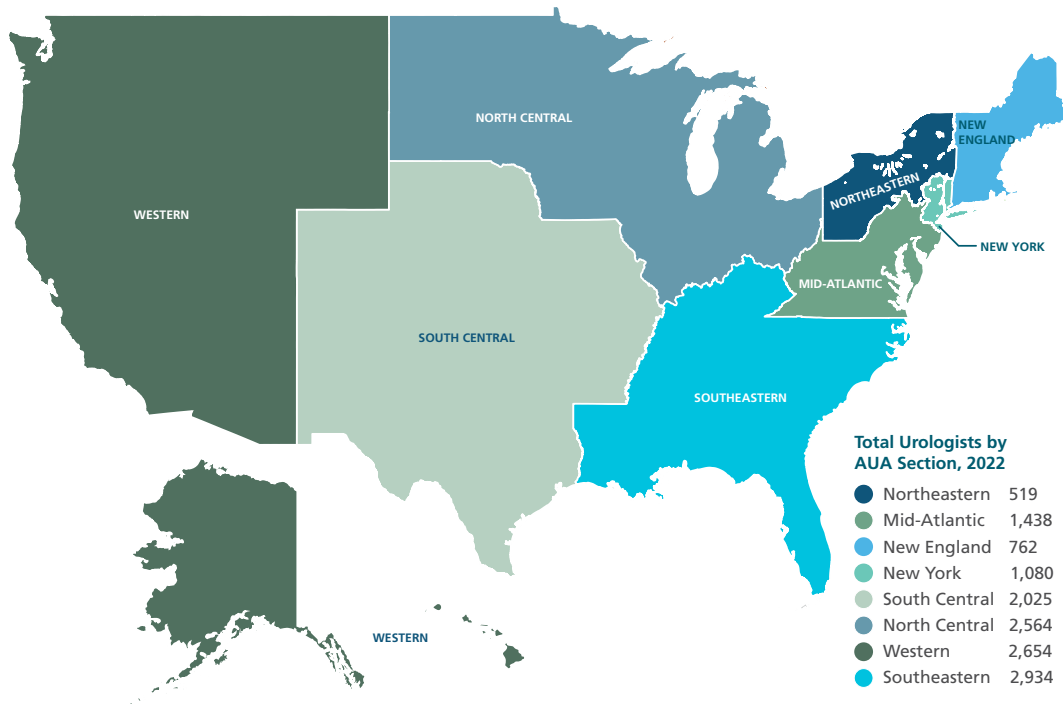
| AUA Section | Number of Practicing Urologists | Percent (%) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Southeastern | 2,934 | 21.0 |
| Western | 2,654 | 19.0 |
| North Central | 2,564 | 18.3 |
| South Central | 2,025 | 14.5 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 1,438 | 10.3 |
| New York | 1,080 | 7.7 |
| New England | 762 | 5.5 |
| Northeastern | 519 | 3.7 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 |

Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists.

*Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. members who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

FIGURE 1-4

Number of Practicing Urologists (by AUA Section Based on Primary Practice Location) (United States)*



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists.

*Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. urologists who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries.

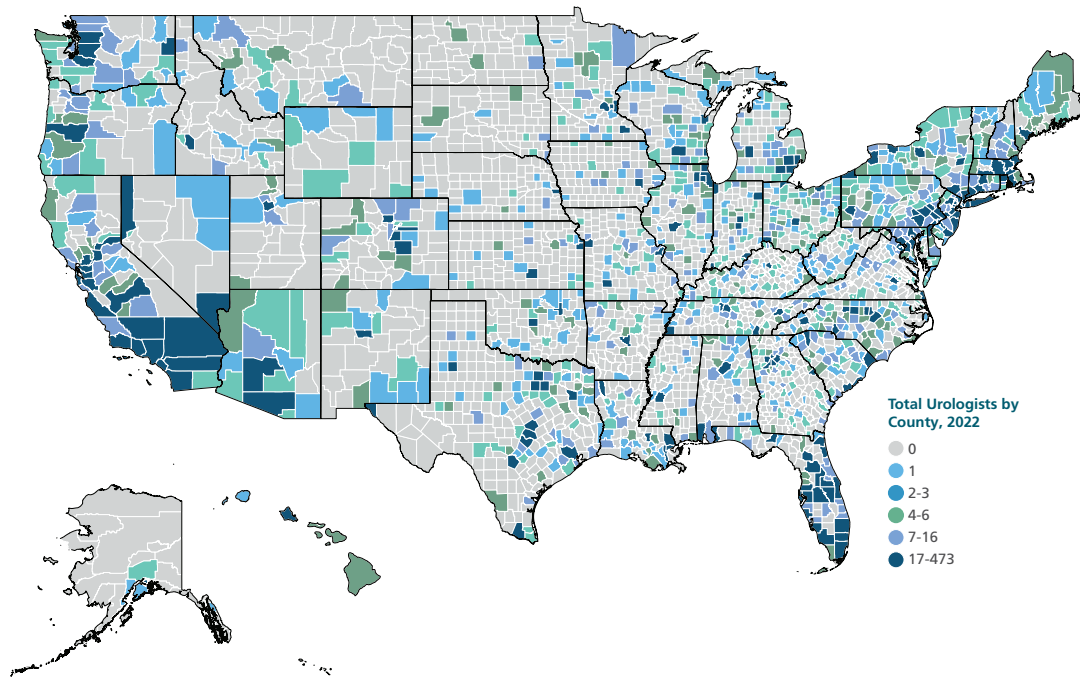
TABLE 1-4

County of Primary Practice Location

| Supply of Practicing Urologists | Count of Counties | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Counties with no urologists | 1,956 | 62.2 |
| Counties with at least 1 urologist | 1,188 | 37.8 |
| Counties with 1 urologist | 289 | 9.2 |
| Counties with 2-3 urologists | 279 | 8.9 |
| Counties with 4-8 urologists | 273 | 8.7 |
| Counties with 9 or more urologists | 347 | 11.0 |
| Total | 3,144 | 100.0 |

Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board Certified Medical Specialists.

FIGURE 1-5
Number of Practicing Urologists (by County)



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and ABU certification records from the ABMS Directory of Board-Certified Medical Specialists.

*Some AUA Sections have non-U.S. urologists who were not included in this report due to a lack of urologist population files in those countries.

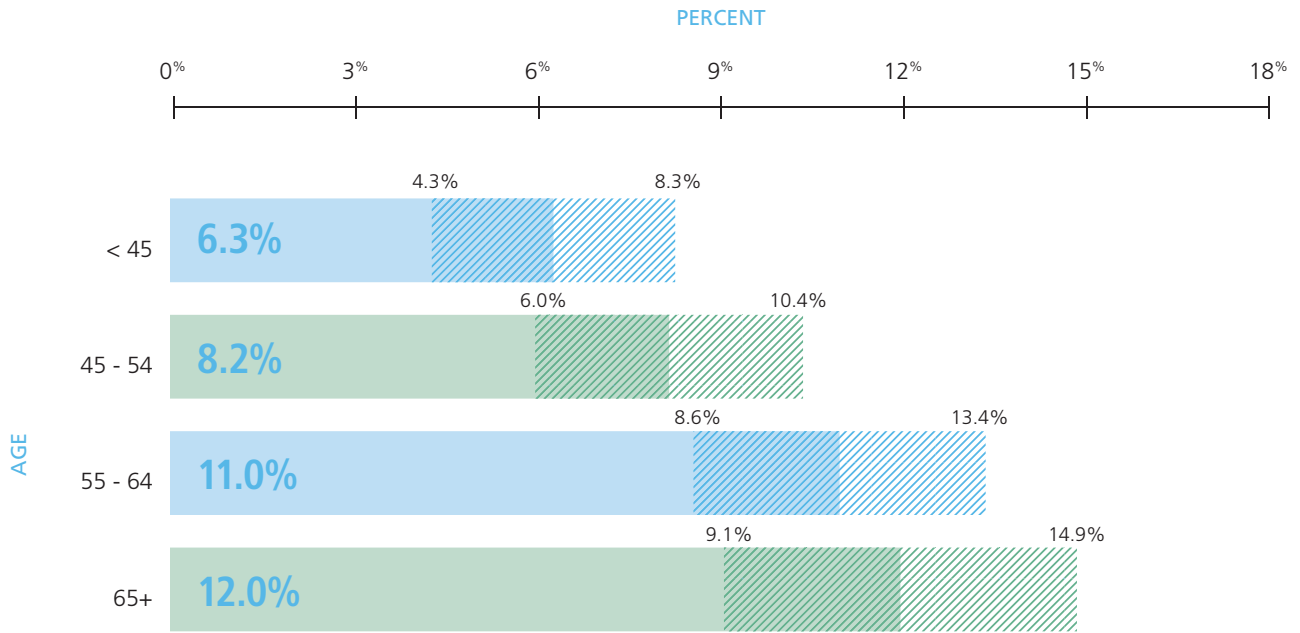
TABLE 1-5
Rurality Level of Primary Practice Location

| Rurality Level* | Number of Practicing Urologists | Percent (%) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Metropolitan areas | 12,576 | 90.0 |
| Nonmetropolitan areas | 1,397 | 10.0 |
| Micropolitan | 1,111 | 7.9 |
| Small town | 224 | 1.7 |
| Rural | 62 | 0.5 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 |

Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file, Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes Data from RUCA3.10. *An area was classified as a Metropolitan Area with a population size $\geq 50,000$ or a Nonmetropolitan Area otherwise. The Nonmetropolitan Area was further classified as Micropolitan Area (population 10,000-49,999), Small Town (population 2,500-9,999) and Rural Area (population $< 2,500$).

FIGURE 1-6

Percentage of Practicing Urologists Whose Primary Practice Locations Are in Nonmetropolitan Areas (by Age)*



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file, weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census and Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes Data from RUCA3.10.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

Section 2: Demographics

Primary Observations

- The percentage of women practicing urologists continued to rise from 7.7% in 2014 to 11.6% in 2022 (FIGURE 2-1).
- The numbers of practicing urologists with Hispanic ethnicity continued to increase from 584 (4.4%) in 2021 to 665 (4.9%) in 2022. However, the percentage of practicing urologists who identified as African American/Black race in the workforce has remained largely static (FIGURE 2-3, FIGURE 2-4).
- The vast majority (91.3%) of practicing urologists in the U.S. lived in a marriage or partnership (TABLE 2-5).

TABLE 2-1

Age

| Age Groups | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 34 years old or under | 587 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| 35-44 years old | 3,637 | 26.0 | 1.3 |
| 45-54 years old | 2,768 | 19.8 | 1.2 |
| 55-64 years old | 3,007 | 21.5 | 1.3 |
| 65 years old or over | 3,977 | 28.5 | 1.2 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.) The median age is 54.

TABLE 2-2

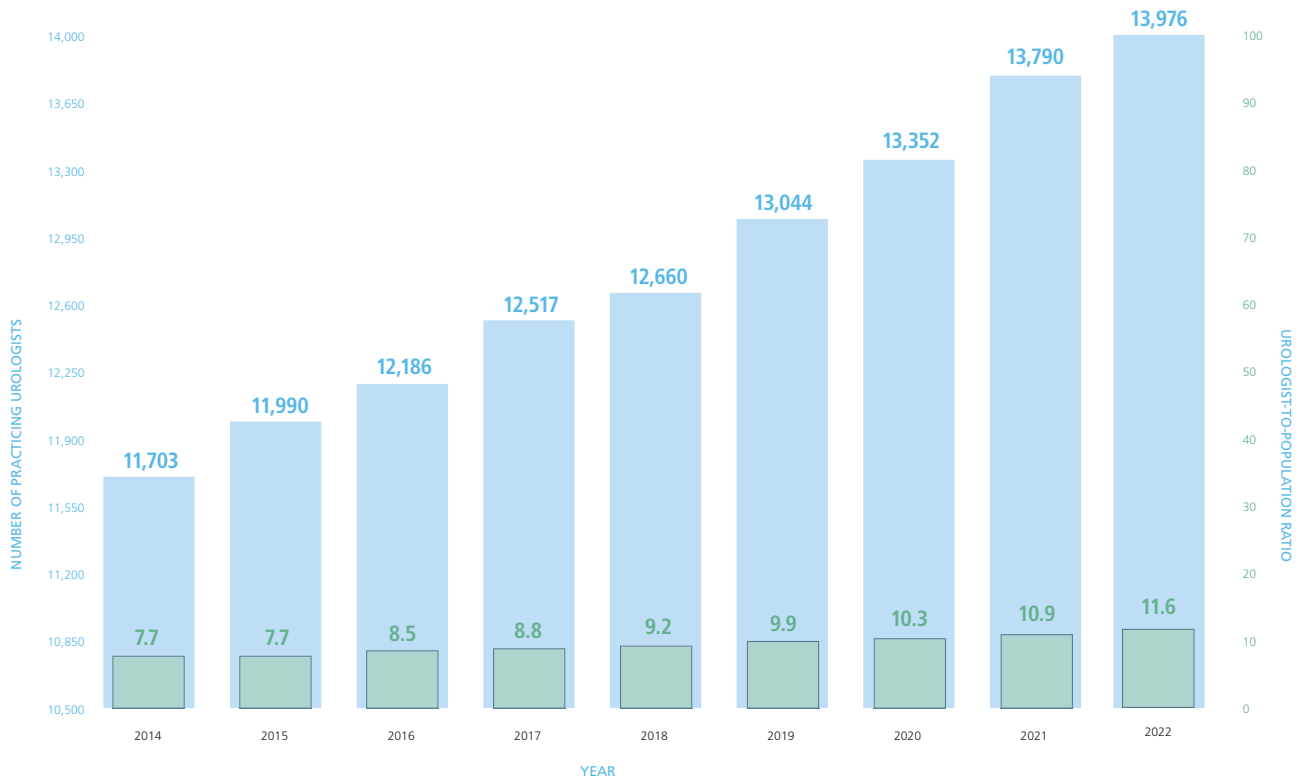
Documented Gender

| Documented Gender | Total Number | Percent (%) |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Men | 12,357 | 88.4 |
| Women | 1,619 | 11.6 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 |

Due to the small number of practicing urologists who identified as non-binary gender, only documented gender was reported in this report
Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file.

FIGURE 2-1

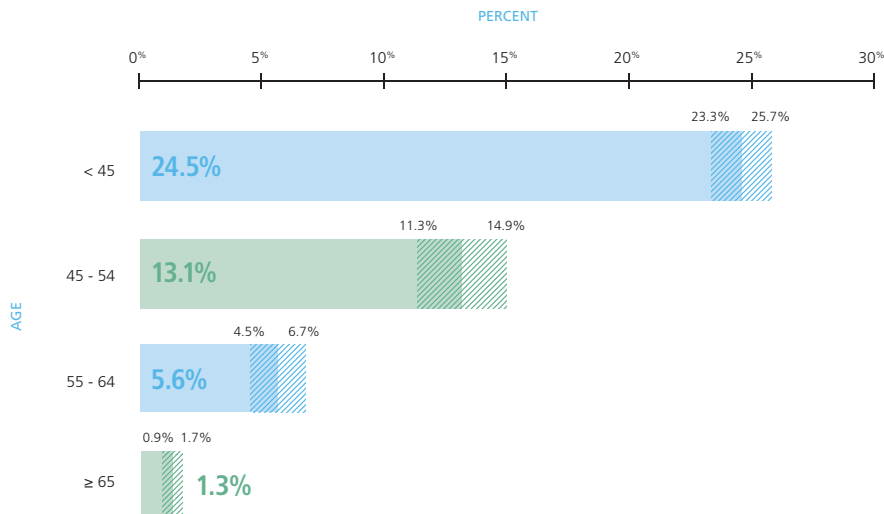
Total Number of Practicing Urologists and Percentage of Women Practicing Urologists in the Workforce from 2014 to 2022



Data sources: National Provider Identifier files and weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2014 to 2022. Blue: Total number of practicing urologists; Green: Percentage of women practicing urologists.

FIGURE 2-2

Percentage of Women Practicing Urologists in the Workforce (by Age)*



Data sources: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file and weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Each percentage within the bar represents the proportion of women in the workforce within the specified age groups. For example, among practicing urologists under 45 years of age, 24.5% are women.

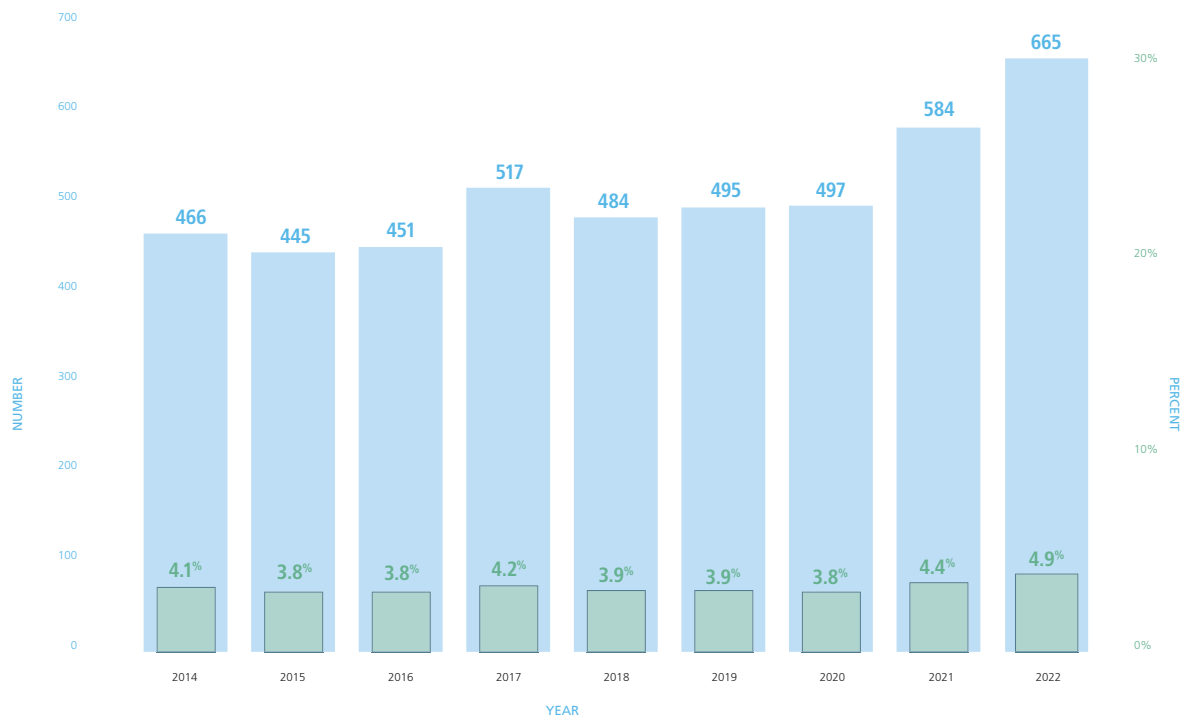
*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 2-3
Hispanic Ethnicity

| Hispanic Ethnicity | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Hispanic | 665 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| Non-Hispanic | 12,838 | 95.1 | 0.9 |
| Total reported | 13,503 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 473 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

FIGURE 2-3
Hispanic Practicing Urologists in the Workforce from 2014 to 2022



Data sources: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2014 - 2022.

Blue: Total number of Hispanic practicing urologists; Green: Percentage of Hispanic practicing urologists.

TABLE 2-4

Race

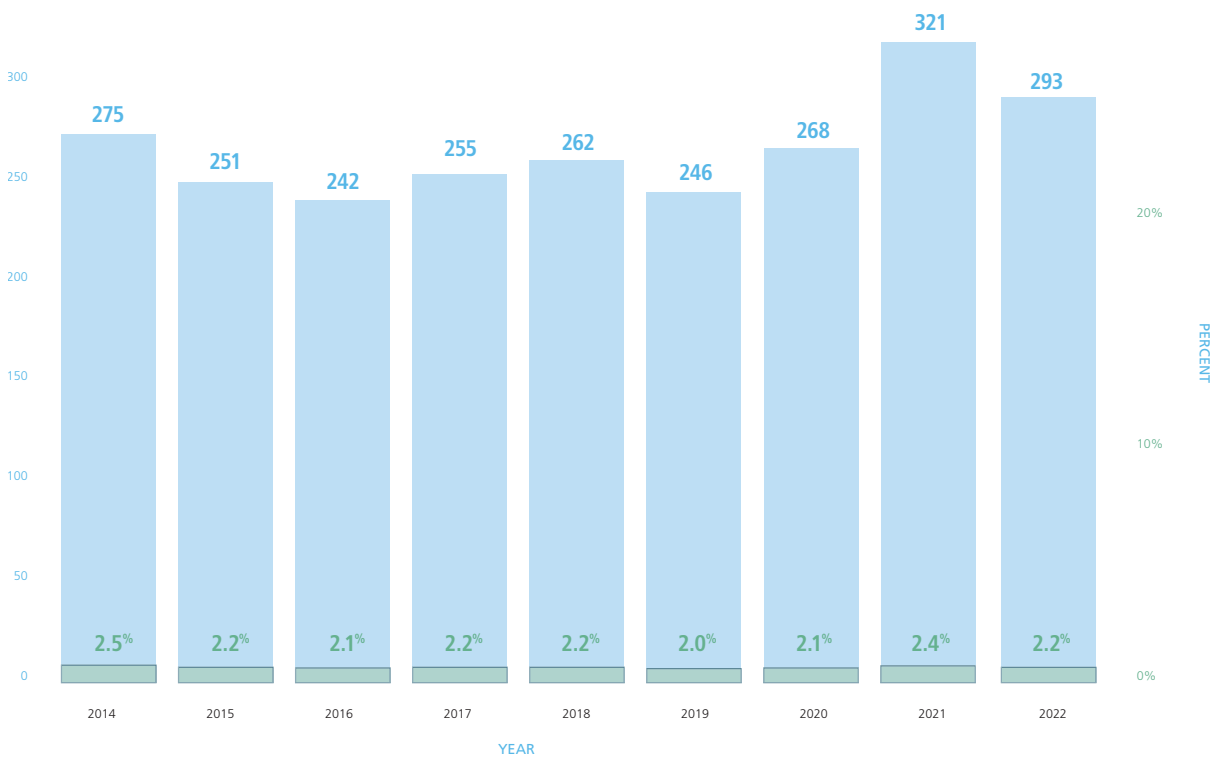
| Race [^] | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| White | 10,917 | 82.7 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 1,816 | 13.8 | 0.9 |
| African American/Black | 293 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Other races including multiple races | 179 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Total reported | 13,206 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 770 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

[^]Practicing urologists in each race group can have either Hispanic ethnicity or non-Hispanic ethnicity. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

FIGURE 2-4

African American/Black Urologists in the Workforce from 2014 to 2022



Data sources: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2014 to 2022.

Blue: Total number of African American/Black practicing urologists; Green: Percentage of African American/Black practicing urologists.

TABLE 2-5
Relationship Status

| Relationship Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Married / Partnered | 12,372 | 91.3 | 1.2 |
| Married without a previous marriage | 10,451 | 77.1 | 1.9 |
| Remarried after divorce or widowhood | 1,650 | 12.2 | 1.5 |
| Partnered | 272 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Single | 508 | 3.6 | 0.8 |
| Divorced / Separated / Widowed | 669 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| Total reported | 13,549 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 427 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 2-6
Planned Retirement Age (by Gender)

| Primary Practice Setting | Men Practicing Urologists Represented | | | Women Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| < 60 years old | 810 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 372 | 23.0 | 5.0 |
| 60-64 years old | 1,911 | 15.5 | 1.4 | 388 | 23.9 | 4.2 |
| 65-69 years old | 4,171 | 33.8 | 2.2 | 558 | 34.5 | 5.4 |
| ≥ 70 years old | 5,465 | 44.2 | 2.1 | 301 | 18.6 | 4.1 |
| Total | 12,357 | 100.0 | | 1,619 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Median planned retirement ages for men and women are 68 and 65, respectively. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

Section 3: Professional Preparation and Credentialing

Primary Observations

- Overall, 43.7% of practicing urologists completed at least one fellowship training during their career, which is 3.5% higher than the rate a year ago (TABLE 3-3). A higher percentage of women practicing urologists completed fellowship training compared to their men counterparts especially for those aged 45 and older (58.8% and 32.5%, respectively; FIGURE 3-1).
- Oncology (13.0%), Robotic Surgery (8.2%), and endourology/stone disease (8.0%) were the top three areas of fellowship training reported in 2022 (TABLE 3-4).
- Nearly 80% of practicing urologists (79.7%) in the U.S. are certified by the American Board of Urology. (TABLE 3-6).

TABLE 3-1
Location of Medical School

| Location of Medical School | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| United States | 12,197 | 87.3 | 1.5 |
| Canada | 206 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| North & South America outside of U.S. & Canada | 355 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| India | 473 | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| Rest of Asia | 452 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| Europe and Africa | 293 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| Total | 13,796 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.
*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

TABLE 3-2**Age at Completion of Residency**

| Age at Completion | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| < 30 | 1,229 | 8.8 | 1.4 |
| 31 | 2,393 | 17.1 | 1.6 |
| 32 | 3,908 | 28.0 | 1.9 |
| 33 | 2,605 | 18.6 | 1.6 |
| 34 | 1,408 | 10.1 | 1.2 |
| 35 | 863 | 6.2 | 1.0 |
| ≥ 36 | 1,570 | 11.2 | 1.3 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The median age at completion of residency is 32.

TABLE 3-3**Completion of Fellowship Training**

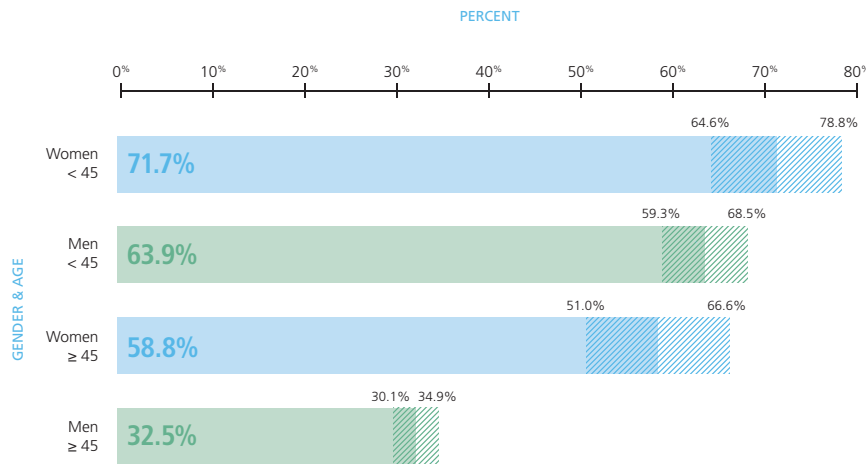
| Fellowship Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| No fellowship training | 7,875 | 56.3 | 2.0 |
| Fellowship trained | 6,101 | 43.7 | 2.0 |
| One | 4,203 | 30.1 | 1.9 |
| Two or more | 1,899 | 13.6 | 1.4 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Fellowship training is defined as participation in a fellowship program with a duration of one year or longer. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

FIGURE 3-1

Percentage of Practicing Urologists With Completed Fellowship Training (by Gender and Age)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Fellowship training is defined as participation in a fellowship program with a duration of one year or longer. *Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 3-4

Fellowship Areas (Multiple Selections Allowed)

| Fellowship Areas | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Oncology | 1,818 | 13.0 | 1.5 |
| Robotic surgery | 1,141 | 8.2 | 1.2 |
| Endourology/stone disease | 1,125 | 8.0 | 1.2 |
| Pediatrics | 1,107 | 7.9 | 1.1 |
| Female pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery | 686 | 4.9 | 0.8 |
| Male reconstruction/trauma | 663 | 4.7 | 0.9 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 350 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Male infertility | 347 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Renal transplantation | 170 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Renal Transplantation | 200 | 1.5 | * |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Fellowship training is defined as participation in a fellowship program with a duration of one year or longer. The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may differ from the total number of practicing urologists.

TABLE 3-5
Number of State Medical Licenses

| Number of Licenses | Practicing Urologists Represented | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) |
| 1 | 10,601 | 75.9 |
| 2 | 2,688 | 19.2 |
| 3 | 535 | 3.8 |
| 4 | 145 | 1.0 |
| Total reported | 13,969 | 100.0 |
| Not reported | 7 | |
| Total | 13,976 | |

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file.) Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 3-6
American Board of Urology (ABU) Certification Status

| Certification Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) |
| Certified by ABU | 11,132 | 79.7 |
| Not certified by ABU | 2,844 | 20.3 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 |

(Data source: National Provider Identifier 09/2022 file.)

Section 4: Urology Practice Characteristics and Performance Assessment

Primary Observations

- After annual decreases between 2017 and 2019, the percentage of practicing urologists who practiced in private settings (i.e., solo practices, single urology groups, multispecialty groups) has stabilized at around 51% since 2020 (FIGURE 4-1). The practicing urologists in private settings are more likely to be men (TABLE 4-2) and older in age (FIGURE 4-2).
- The percentage of practicing urologists who worked directly with advanced practice providers within their practices increased to 81.5% in 2022 (TABLE 4-4) from 76.5% a year ago.
- The practices where practicing urologists in the U.S. worked in 2022 were most likely to be owned by hospitals (45.0%), one urologist or a few urologists through partnership (16.4%) or large private urology groups (13.5%) (TABLE 4-5).

TABLE 4-1
Primary Practice Setting

| Primary Practice Setting | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Private Practices | 7,158 | 51.2 | 2.1 |
| Solo Practices | 1,090 | 7.8 | 1.2 |
| Single Urology Groups | 3,746 | 26.8 | 1.8 |
| Multispecialty Groups | 2,321 | 16.6 | 1.5 |
| Institutional Settings | 6,663 | 47.7 | 2.1 |
| Academic Medical Centers | 4,236 | 30.3 | 2.0 |
| Public or Private Hospitals | 2,038 | 14.6 | 1.5 |
| Private Hospital | 922 | 6.6 | 1.0 |
| Veteran Affairs (VA) and Non-VA Military Hospitals | 438 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| Other Public Hospitals | 678 | 4.9 | 0.7 |
| Community Health Centers/HMOs/Managed Care Organizations/Nursing Homes | 389 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Other Settings[^] | 155 | 1.1 | * |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

[^]Other settings include federal, state or local government, industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers, etc.).

TABLE 4-2**Primary Practice Setting (by Gender)**

| Primary Practice Setting | Men Practicing Urologists Represented | | | Women Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Private Practices | 6,682 | 54.4 | 2.4 | 480 | 31.8 | 5.2 |
| Academic Medical Centers | 3,210 | 26.1 | 2.1 | 682 | 45.2 | 5.7 |
| Public and Private Hospitals | 2,008 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 275 | 18.2 | 4.7 |
| Other Settings [^] | 381 | 3.1 | * | 72 | 4.8 | * |
| Total | 12,281 | 100.0 | | 1,509 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2020 AUA Annual Census.

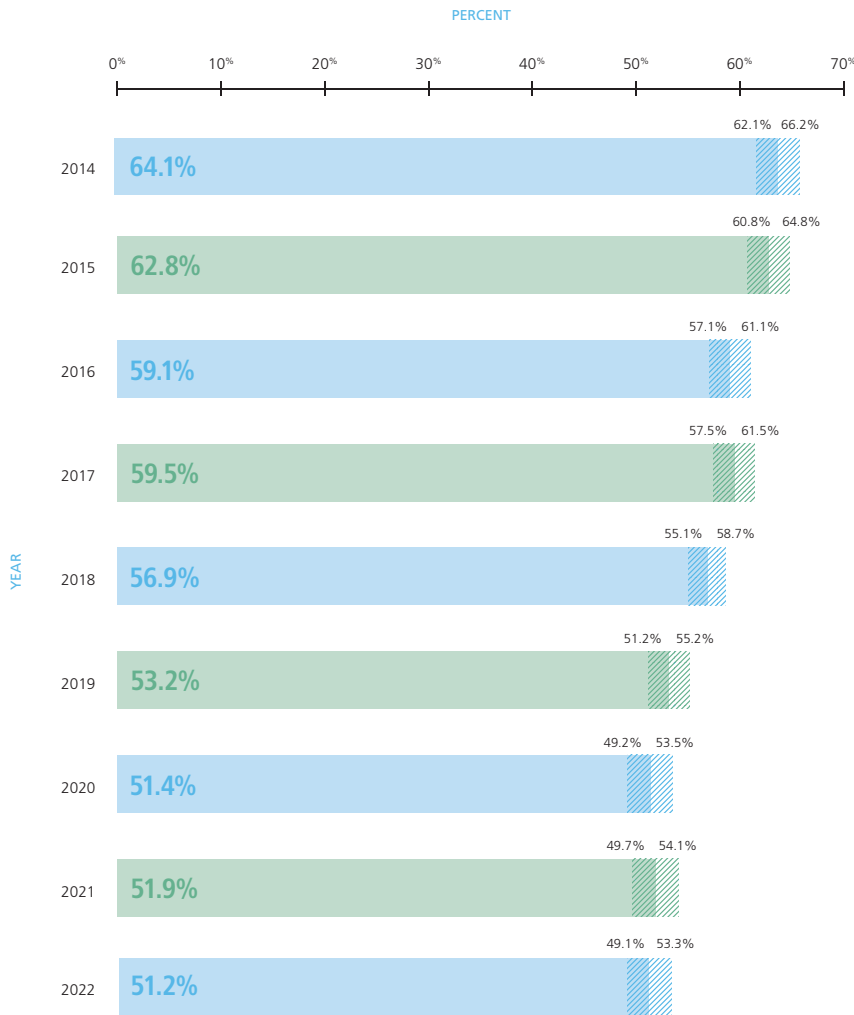
Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

[^] Other settings include federal, state or local government, and industry (pharmaceuticals, EHR vendors, device manufacturers, etc.).

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to the small sample size.

FIGURE 4-1

Percentage of Practicing Urologists in Private Practice from 2015 to 2022*

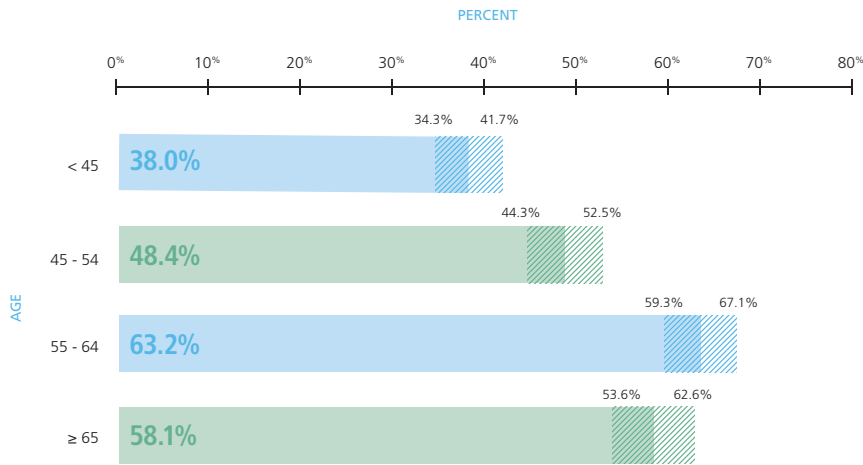


Data source: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2015 to 2022.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

FIGURE 4-2

Percentage of Practicing Urologists in Private Practice (by Age)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 4-3

Number of Practicing Urologists per Practice (By Practice Setting)

| Number of Practicing Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| All practice settings | | | |
| 1 | 2,036 | 14.6 | 1.5 |
| 2 | 1,219 | 8.7 | 1.2 |
| 3 | 1,047 | 7.5 | 1.1 |
| 4 | 1,078 | 7.7 | 1.2 |
| 5-9 | 3,030 | 21.7 | 1.8 |
| 10-15 | 2,110 | 15.1 | 1.5 |
| > 15 | 3,456 | 24.7 | 1.8 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |
| Academic medical centers | | | |
| 1-9 | 1,279 | 30.2 | 3.7 |
| 10-19 | 1,909 | 45.1 | 4.0 |
| ≥ 20 | 1,048 | 24.7 | 3.2 |
| Total | 4,236 | 100.0 | |
| Public and private hospitals | | | |
| 1-2 | 718 | 35.2 | 5.5 |
| 3-4 | 602 | 29.5 | 5.0 |
| ≥ 5 | 718 | 35.3 | 5.4 |
| Total | 2,038 | 100.0 | |
| Private practices (solo, single-specialty and multispecialty) | | | |
| 1 | 1,448 | 20.2 | 2.4 |
| 2-3 | 1,317 | 18.4 | 2.3 |
| 4-6 | 1,568 | 21.9 | 2.5 |
| 7-15 | 1,253 | 17.5 | 2.2 |
| ≥ 16 | 1,572 | 22.0 | 2.4 |
| Total | 7,158 | 100.0 | |
| Other settings[^] | | | |
| 1-5 | 267 | 49.2 | 10.7 |
| ≥ 6 | 277 | 50.8 | 10.7 |
| Total | 544 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

[^]Other Settings include community health centers, HMOs and managed care organizations.

TABLE 4-4

Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One Advanced Practice Provider (APP)

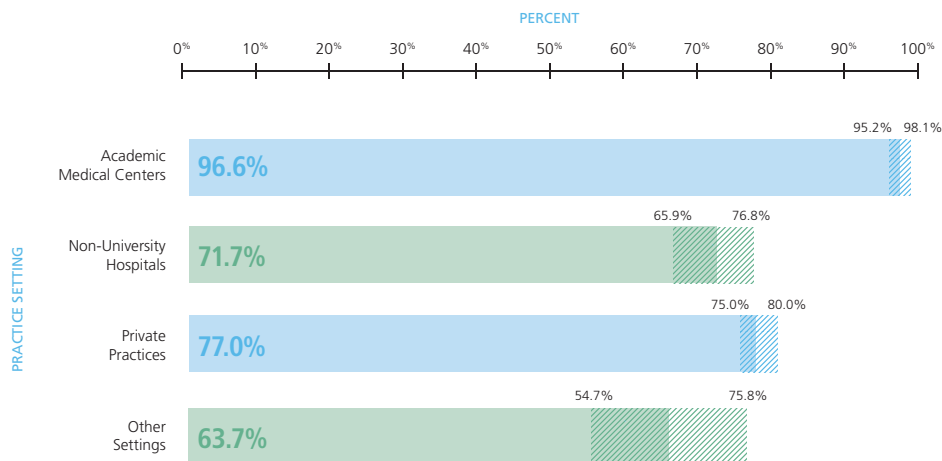
| Number of Advanced Practice Providers | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 2,506 | 18.5 | 1.6 |
| At least one | 11,068 | 81.5 | 1.6 |
| 1-2 | 3,475 | 25.6 | 1.7 |
| 3-4 | 2,336 | 17.2 | 1.6 |
| 5-9 | 2,901 | 21.4 | 1.7 |
| ≥ 10 | 2,356 | 17.4 | 1.5 |
| Total reported | 13,576 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 402 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Advanced practice providers (APP) include physician assistants (PA), nurse practitioners (NP) and advanced practice nurses (APN). Working directly with APPs means working with at least one PA, NP or APN in the urologists' primary practices or medical teams. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

FIGURE 4-3

Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One APP (by Practice Setting)*



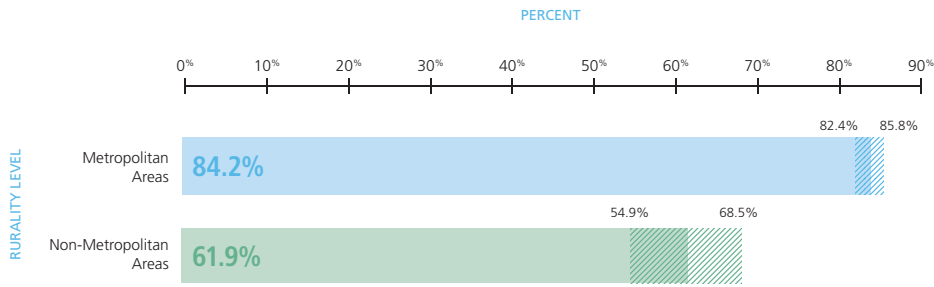
Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

^Other Settings include community health centers, HMOs and managed care organizations.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits. Working directly with APPs means working with at least one PA, NP or APN in the urologists' primary practices or medical teams.

FIGURE 4-4

Percentage of Practicing Urologists Who Work Directly with at Least One APP (by Metropolitan Status)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits. Working directly with APPs means working with at least one PA, NP or APN in the urologists’ primary practices or medical teams.

TABLE 4-5

Who Primarily Owns Your Practice?

| Ownership of Practice | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Hospital | 6,162 | 45.0 | 2.9 |
| One urologist or a few urologists through partnership | 2,249 | 16.4 | 2.2 |
| Large private urology group | 1,845 | 13.5 | 2.0 |
| Private equity group | 1,002 | 7.3 | 1.6 |
| University/Academic medical system | 767 | 5.6 | 1.4 |
| Physician multi-specialty group | 724 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| VA/US Government | 424 | 3.1 | * |
| Large health care system/insurance company | 218 | 1.6 | * |
| Other entities | 295 | 2.2 | * |
| Total reported | 13,685 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 291 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 4-6**Number of Office Locations per Practice**

| Number of Office Locations | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1 | 4,358 | 31.2 | 2.0 |
| 2 | 2,620 | 18.7 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 1,790 | 12.8 | 1.4 |
| 4 | 1,141 | 8.2 | 1.1 |
| ≥ 5 | 4,066 | 29.1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The median number of office locations per practice is 2. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 4-7**Primary Subspecialty Areas**

| Primary Subspecialty Areas | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| General without subspecialty | 7,757 | 55.5 | 2.1 |
| Oncology | 1,803 | 12.9 | 1.5 |
| Pediatrics | 1,060 | 7.6 | 1.1 |
| Endourology/stone disease | 744 | 5.3 | 1.0 |
| Female pelvic medicine and reconstruction | 723 | 5.2 | 0.9 |
| Robotic surgery | 634 | 4.5 | 0.9 |
| Male reconstruction/trauma | 469 | 3.4 | 0.7 |
| Male infertility | 324 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 321 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Renal transplantation/laparoscopic surgery | 96 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Others | 44 | 0.3 | * |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples.

TABLE 4-8**Any Subspecialty Area (Multiple Selections Allowed)**

| Subspecialty Areas | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Endourology/stone disease | 9,446 | 67.6 | 2.0 |
| Oncology | 9,263 | 66.3 | 2.0 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 7,874 | 56.3 | 2.1 |
| Robotic surgery | 5,568 | 39.8 | 1.8 |
| Laparoscopic surgery/renal transplantation | 4,891 | 35.0 | 1.9 |
| Female pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery | 4,012 | 28.7 | 1.9 |
| Male infertility | 3,765 | 26.9 | 1.9 |
| Pediatrics | 2,766 | 19.8 | 1.7 |
| Male genitourinary reconstruction | 1,727 | 12.4 | 1.4 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The respondents could select more than one answer, so the total number of counts may be more than the total number of practicing urologists.

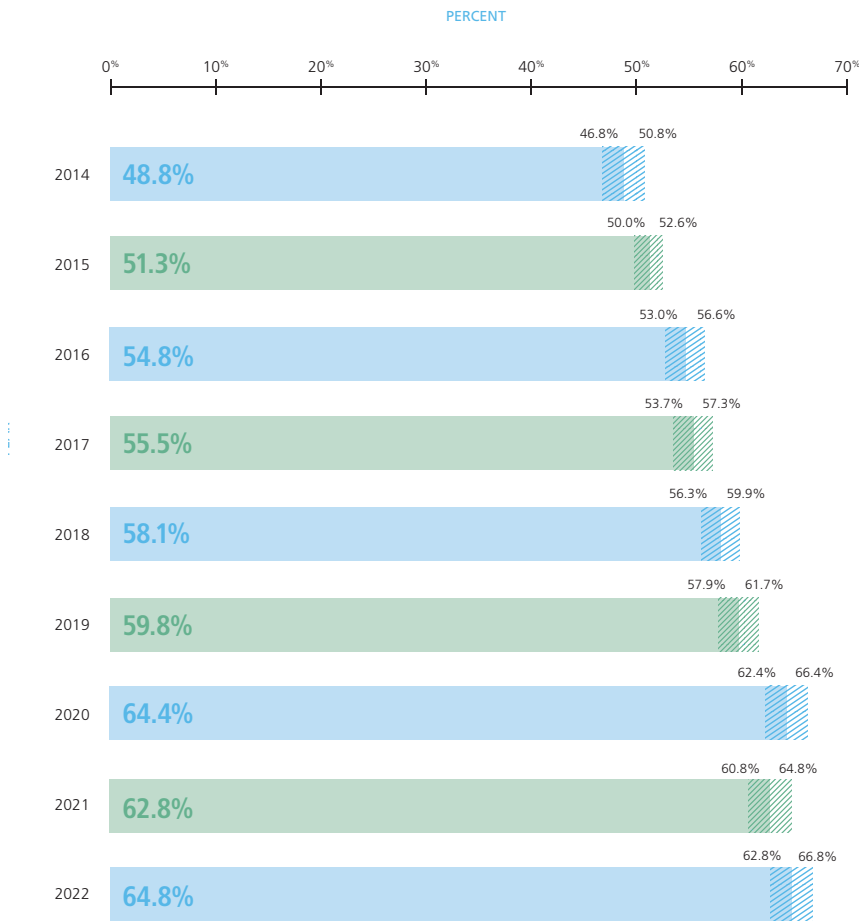
TABLE 4-9**Employment Status**

| Employment Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| I am an employee of my practice | 9,053 | 64.8 | 2.0 |
| I am a partner in my practice | 3,400 | 24.3 | 1.8 |
| I am the sole owner of my practice | 1,150 | 8.2 | 1.2 |
| A combination of the above | 373 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

FIGURE 4-5

Percentage of Employed Practicing Urologists from 2014 to 2022*

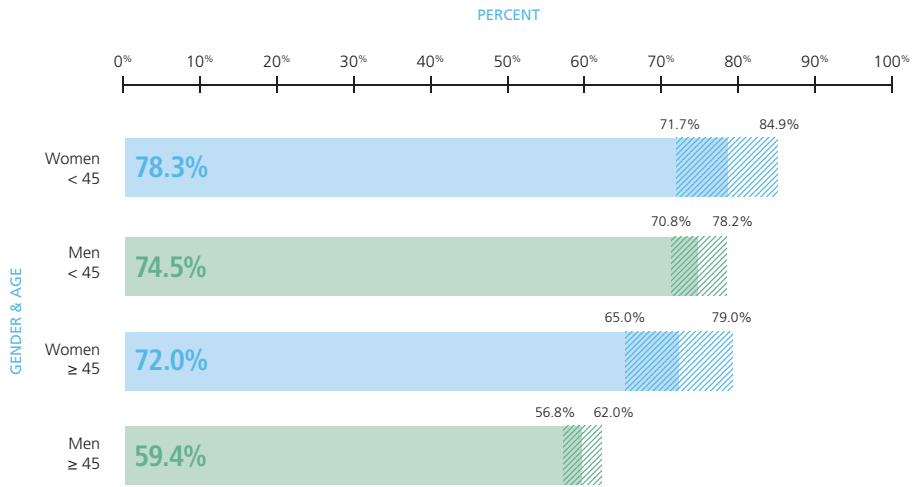


Data source: Weighted samples from the AUA Annual Census from 2014 to 2022.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

FIGURE 4-6

Percentage of Employed Practicing Urologists (by Gender and Age)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

Section 5: Volume, Scope, Location and Duration of Work

Primary Observations

- The median number of hours practicing urologists in the U.S. worked per week was 55. Thirty-five percent of them reported working more than 60 hours in a typical week (TABLE 5-1).
- While men practicing urologists see more patients (73.5) in a typical week than women practicing urologists (62.9; FIGURE 5-3), women practicing urologists spend more time (19.0 minutes) with a patient during a typical office visit compared to their men counterparts (16.5 minutes; FIGURE 5-2).
- The median number of years practicing urologists in the U.S. are at their current job is 8, while the median number of different practices the U.S. practicing urologists have worked since finishing residency is 2 (TABLE 5-8, TABLE 5-9).

Volume of Work

TABLE 5-1
Total Number of Hours Worked in a Typical Week

| Work Hours | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| ≤ 35 | 1,806 | 12.9 | 1.5 |
| 36-40 | 871 | 6.2 | 1.0 |
| 41-45 | 1,173 | 8.4 | 1.2 |
| 46-50 | 1,656 | 11.9 | 1.3 |
| 51-55 | 1,749 | 12.5 | 1.4 |
| 56-60 | 1,822 | 13.0 | 1.4 |
| ≥ 61 | 4,898 | 35.0 | 2.1 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.
 The total numbers depicted were derived from the responses received from two separate questions about clinical and non-clinical work hours. The median number of work hours per week is 55. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 5-2

Mean Number of Worked Hours per Week (by Gender)

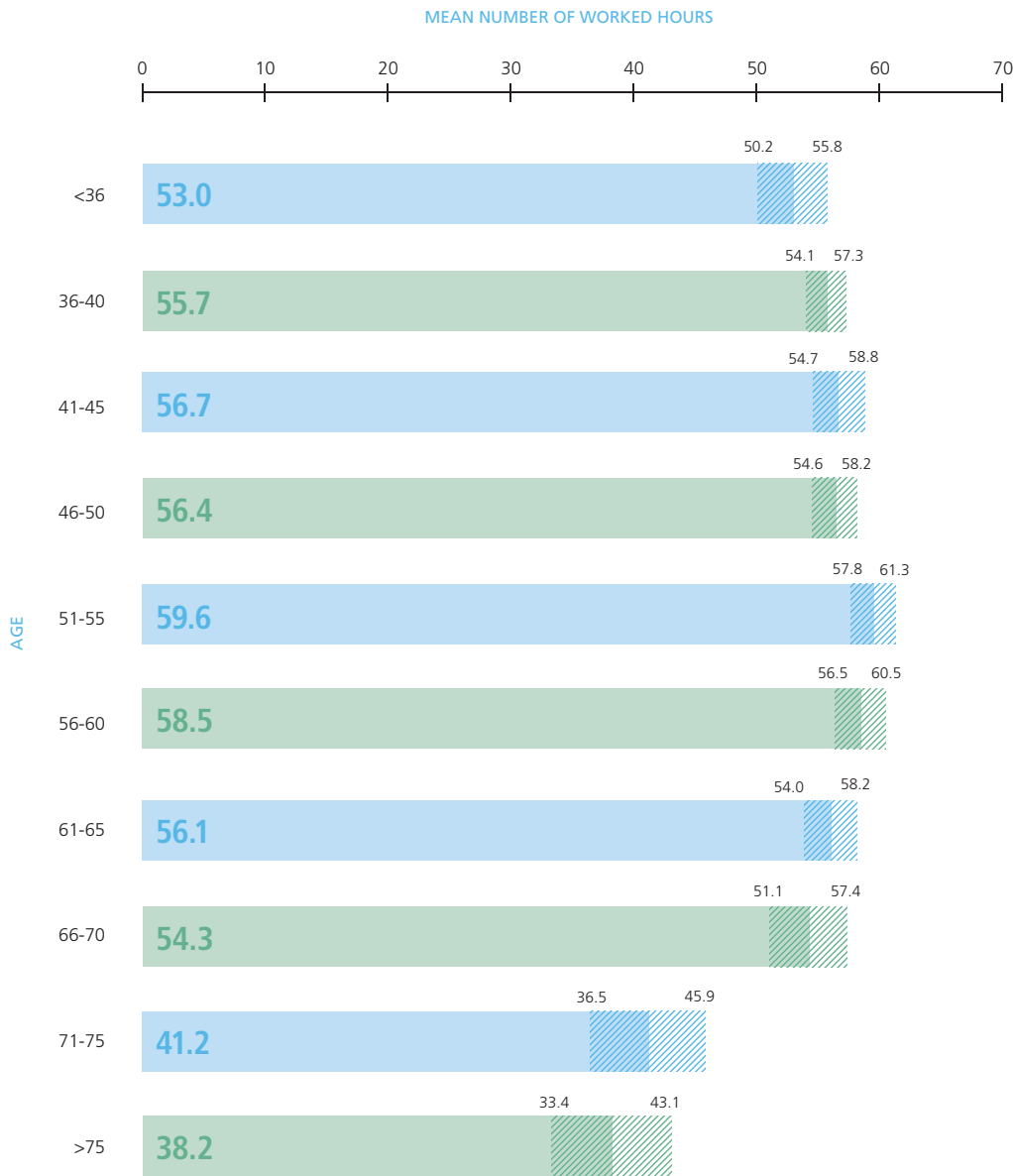
| Work Hours | Men Practicing Urologists Represented | | | Women Practicing Urologists Represented | | | Total Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------|
| | Number of Urologists | Mean Number of Hours | +/- MOE | Number of Urologists | Mean Number of Hours | +/- MOE | Number of Urologists | Mean Number of Hours | +/- MOE |
| Clinical Hours | 12,118 | 45.6 | 0.8 | 1,616 | 45.3 | 1.4 | 13,734 | 45.6 | 0.7 |
| Non-Clinical Hours | | 8.8 | 0.4 | | 9.4 | 1.0 | | 8.9 | 0.4 |
| Total Hours | | 54.4 | 0.9 | | 54.8 | 1.6 | | 54.5 | 0.8 |

(Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the total number of hours were excluded from the analysis.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

FIGURE 5-1

Average Number of Worked Hours per Week (by Age)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The total number of work hours include both clinical and non-clinical hours. To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the total number of hours were excluded from the analysis.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 5-3

Number of Minutes Spent with a Patient in a Typical Office Visit

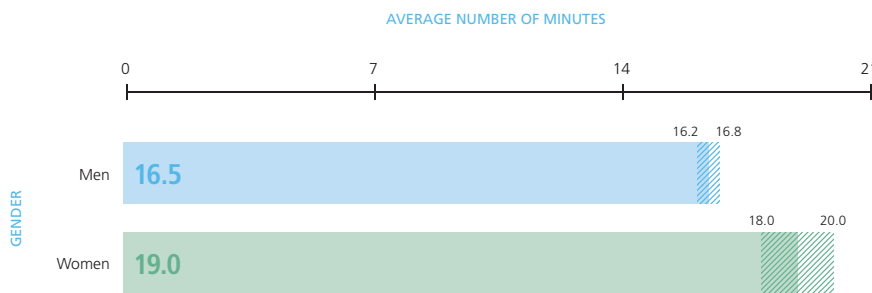
| Minutes Spent with Patients | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| ≤ 14 | 3,762 | 26.9 | 1.9 |
| 15-19 | 5,430 | 38.9 | 2.1 |
| ≥ 20 | 4,783 | 34.2 | 2.0 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census

The median number of minutes spent with a patient during a typical office visit is 16.7. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

FIGURE 5-2

Mean Number of Minutes Spent With a Patient in a Typical Office Visit (by Urologist’s Gender)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 5-4

Number of Patient Visits/Encounters in a Typical Week

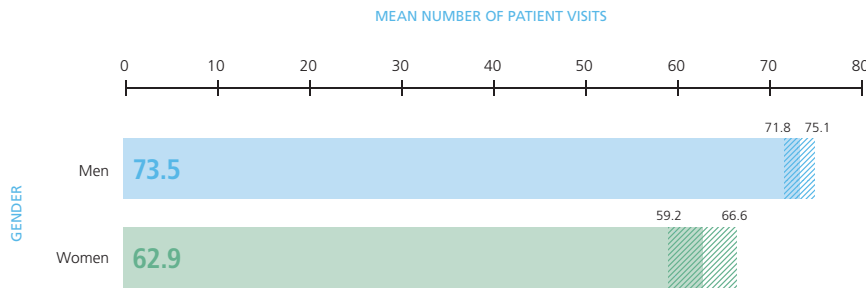
| Patient Visits/Encounters | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| ≤ 50 | 4,415 | 31.6 | 2.0 |
| 51-75 | 3,608 | 25.8 | 1.8 |
| 76-100 | 3,839 | 27.5 | 1.9 |
| > 100 | 2,114 | 15.1 | 1.5 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The median number of patient visits/encounters per week is 70.

FIGURE 5-3

Mean Number of Patient Visits in a Typical Week (by Urologist’s Gender)*



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the total number of hours were excluded from the analysis.)

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 5-5

Mean Number of Practicing Urologists Performing Major Inpatient Operative Procedures (by Age)

| Age of Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists Who Perform MIOPs | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| < 45 | 4,225 | 3,845 | 91.0 | 2.3 |
| 45-54 | 2,768 | 2,388 | 86.3 | 2.6 |
| 55-64 | 3,007 | 2,241 | 74.5 | 3.6 |
| ≥ 65 | 3,977 | 2,351 | 59.1 | 4.4 |
| Total | 13,976 | 10,826 | 77.5 | 1.8 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 5-6**Major Inpatient Operative Procedures Performed in a Typical Month**

| Number of Operative Procedures Performed | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 3,150 | 22.5 | 1.7 |
| 1-4 | 3,751 | 26.8 | 1.9 |
| 5-9 | 3,333 | 23.8 | 1.8 |
| ≥ 10 | 3,741 | 26.8 | 1.8 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

*Duration of Career***TABLE 5-7****Total Number of Years of Practicing Urology Since Completion of Residency**

| Years of Practice | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1 - 5 | 2,817 | 20.2 | 1.3 |
| 6-10 | 1,659 | 11.9 | 1.1 |
| 11-20 | 2,662 | 19.0 | 1.1 |
| 21-30 | 2,647 | 18.9 | 1.1 |
| > 30 | 4,190 | 30.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The median number of years of practice in urology since completion of residency is 20. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 5-8**Number of Years at Current Job**

| Years at Current Job | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| ≤ 2 | 3,207 | 23.0 | 2.3 |
| 3-8 | 4,071 | 29.2 | 2.5 |
| 9-18 | 3,059 | 21.9 | 2.3 |
| > 18 | 3,614 | 25.9 | 2.3 |
| Total reported | 13,951 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 25 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

The median number of years at current job is 8.

TABLE 5-9**How Many Different Practices Have You Been With Since Finishing Residency?**

| Number of Practices Worked | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1 | 6,110 | 43.7 | 2.7 |
| 2 | 4,248 | 30.4 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 2,155 | 15.4 | 2.1 |
| ≥ 4 | 1,458 | 10.4 | 2.0 |
| Total reported | 13,971 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 5 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. The median number of different practices practicing urologists have worked since finishing residency is 2.

TABLE 5-10

What Are Your Primary Future Career Plans in Urology?

| Future Career Plan | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Stay in current or an equivalent type of practice | 9,544 | 70.9 | 2.7 |
| Retire from medicine | 1,532 | 11.4 | 2.1 |
| Retire from workforce | 778 | 5.8 | 1.6 |
| Leave current practice for better hours or lifestyle | 620 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| Leave academia for private practice or vice versa | 220 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Locum tenens | 170 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Move to a full-time administrative role | 166 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Move to part time | 152 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Move to other area or role | 283 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Total reported | 13,464 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 512 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

Section 6: Hospital Call Coverage

Primary Observations

- Nearly 71% of practicing urologists in the U.S. have hospital call coverage at night and/or during the weekend (TABLE 6-1).
- Approximately 70% of practicing urologists have call coverage at one or two hospitals (TABLE 6-11).
- Nearly 62% of practicing urologists who have night/weekend hospital call coverage do not receive separate payment for their hospital night calls on weekdays or weekend hospital calls (TABLE 6-9, TABLE 6-10).

TABLE 6-1

Do You Have Hospital Call Coverage at Night or During the Weekend?

| Hospital Call Coverage | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 9,635 | 70.9 | 2.8 |
| I have call coverage at night only | 221 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| I have call coverage during the weekend only | 244 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| I have call coverage both at night and during the weekend | 9,170 | 67.5 | 2.8 |
| No | 3,957 | 29.1 | 2.8 |
| Total reported | 13,592 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 384 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 6-2**Do You Have Hospital Call Coverage at Night or During the Weekend? (by Metropolitan Status)**

| Hospital Call Coverage | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Metropolitan Areas | | | Nonmetropolitan Areas | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 8,880 | 71.7 | 2.9 | 755 | 62.1 | 11.3 |
| No | 3,496 | 28.3 | 2.9 | 460 | 37.9 | 11.3 |
| Total reported | 12,376 | 100.0 | | 1,215 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 6-3**Do You Have Hospital Call Coverage at Night or During the Weekend? (by Practice Setting)**

| Take Call | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total Number | With Hospital Call Coverage | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Academic Medical Centers (AMCs) | 4,167 | 3,173 | 76.1 | 4.9 |
| Single urology groups | 3,737 | 2,773 | 74.2 | 5.2 |
| Non-AMC hospitals | 2,102 | 1,442 | 68.6 | 7.4 |
| Multi-specialty groups | 2,221 | 1,391 | 62.6 | 7.3 |
| Solo practices | 975 | 601 | 61.6 | 10.7 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 6-4**Are You Required to Take Calls to Maintain Hospital Privileges?**

| Take Call | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 8,826 | 67.8 | 2.8 |
| No | 4,189 | 32.2 | 2.8 |
| Total reported | 13,015 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 961 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 6-5**Are You Required to Take Calls to Maintain Hospital Privileges? (by Metropolitan Status)**

| Take Call | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Metropolitan Areas | | | Nonmetropolitan Areas | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 7,901 | 67.0 | 3.0 | 925 | 75.3 | 8.5 |
| No | 3,885 | 33.0 | 3.0 | 304 | 24.7 | 8.5 |
| Total reported | 11,786 | 100.0 | | 1,229 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 6-6**Are You Required to Take Calls to Maintain Hospital Privileges? (by Practice Setting)**

| Take Call | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total Number | Required to Take Call | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Academic Medical Centers (AMCs) | 3,872 | 2,601 | 67.2 | 5.3 |
| Non-AMC hospitals | 2,100 | 1,628 | 77.5 | 6.8 |
| Multi-specialty groups | 2,112 | 1,410 | 66.7 | 7.3 |
| Single urology groups | 3,657 | 2,525 | 69.0 | 5.5 |
| Solo practices | 964 | 412 | 42.8 | 11.4 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 6-7**Number of Nights on Call in a Typical Week**

| Number of Nights on Call | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 0 | 2,719 | 19.5 | 1.7 |
| 1 | 5,364 | 38.4 | 2.0 |
| 2 | 2,796 | 20.0 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 1,217 | 8.7 | 1.2 |
| ≥ 4 | 1,880 | 13.4 | 1.5 |
| Total | 13,976 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 6-8**Frequency of Hospital Calls per Month**

| Call Frequency (Days per Month) | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Less than one | 1,231 | 13.0 | 2.6 |
| 1-7 | 5,366 | 56.8 | 3.6 |
| 8-14 | 2,334 | 24.7 | 3.1 |
| 15 or more | 521 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| Total reported | 9,452 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 183 | | |
| Total | 9,635 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Practicing urologists included are those who have hospital call responsibilities.

TABLE 6-9**What Is the Average Pay per Day for Your Hospital Night Call on Weekdays?**

| Average Pay | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 5,513 | 61.9 | 3.4 |
| ≤ \$500 | 1,061 | 11.9 | 2.3 |
| \$501-\$1,000 | 1,581 | 17.8 | 2.7 |
| > \$1,000 | 745 | 8.4 | 1.9 |
| Total reported | 8,901 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 734 | | |
| Total | 9,635 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Practicing urologists included are those who have hospital call responsibilities.

TABLE 6-10**What Is the Average Pay per Day for Your Weekend Hospital Call?**

| Average Pay | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 5,483 | 61.7 | 3.4 |
| ≤ \$500 | 724 | 8.2 | 1.9 |
| \$501-\$1,000 | 1,605 | 18.1 | 2.7 |
| > \$1,000 | 1,072 | 12.1 | 2.4 |
| Total reported | 8,884 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 751 | | |
| Total | 9,635 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Practicing urologists included are those who have hospital call responsibilities.

TABLE 6-11**How Many Hospitals Do You Usually Cover on Call?**

| Number of Hospitals | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1 | 3,928 | 43.7 | 3.6 |
| 2 | 2,439 | 27.1 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 1,469 | 16.3 | 2.6 |
| ≥ 4 | 1,161 | 12.9 | 2.4 |
| Total reported | 8,997 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 638 | | |
| Total | 9,635 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors. Practicing urologists included are those who have hospital call responsibilities.

Section 7: Compensation and Employment-Related Topics

Primary Observations

- The average take-home pay for practicing urologists in the U.S. from clinical activities is \$424K (TABLE 7-1).
- Practicing urologists of Hispanic origin have statistically higher average take-home pay from clinical activities than those of non-Hispanic origin (\$469K vs \$422K) [TABLE 7-2]. No significant difference in pay was seen across race groups (TABLE 7-3).
- Practicing urologists are likely to make higher pay if they are specialized in robotic surgery, pediatric urology, and oncology (TABLE 7-6) or if geographically they practice in Northeastern or North Central sections (TABLE 7-7).

TABLE 7-1

Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Gender and Age)

| Age Group | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Women | | | | Men | | | |
| | Number | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean | Number | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| < 45 | 978 | \$400K | \$418K | \$395K-\$441K | 2,795 | \$410K | \$448K | \$430K-\$466K |
| 45-54 | 369 | \$395K | \$398K | \$370K-\$427K | 1,881 | \$500K | \$512K | \$486K-\$538K |
| 55-65 | 104 | \$300k | \$362K | \$307K-\$418K | 2,656 | \$430K | \$443K | \$421K-\$465K |
| > 65 | 47 | \$250K | \$231K | \$217K-\$246K | 2,761 | \$340K | \$332K | \$304K-\$361K |
| Total | 1,498 | \$400K | \$403K | \$385K-\$422K | 10,093 | \$400K | \$427K | \$415K-\$439K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals. The mean and median take-home pay from clinical activities for all practicing urologists in the U.S. are \$424K and \$400K, respectively.

TABLE 7-2**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Hispanic Ethnicity)**

| Hispanic Ethnicity | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | Number | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| Hispanic | 661 | \$430k | \$469K | \$436K-\$502K |
| Non-Hispanic | 11,301 | \$400k | \$422K | \$411K-\$433K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

TABLE 7-3**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Race)**

| Race | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | Number | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| White only | 9,221 | \$400K | \$421K | \$409K-\$433K |
| Asian only | 1,566 | \$400K | \$438K | \$410K-\$465K |
| Black/African American only | 165 | \$425K | \$420K | \$352K-\$488K |
| Other races (including multiple races) | 508 | \$450K | \$417K | \$355K-\$479K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

TABLE 7-4**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Number of Years of Practice in Urology)**

| Years of Practice | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | Number | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| 1-4 | 2,098 | \$400K | \$417K | \$398K-\$435K |
| 5-10 | 1,773 | \$430K | \$465K | \$443K-\$488K |
| 11-20 | 2,208 | \$475K | \$496K | \$475K-\$518K |
| 21-30 | 2,209 | \$425K | \$454K | \$431K-\$476K |
| > 30 | 3,304 | \$340K | \$339K | \$312K-\$365K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

TABLE 7-5**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Practice Setting)**

| Practice Setting | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| Institutional settings | \$400K | \$419K | \$406K-\$433K |
| Academic Medical Centers (AMCs) | \$400K | \$418K | \$402K-\$434K |
| Non-AMC hospitals | \$400K | \$419K | \$393K-\$445K |
| Other institutional settings | \$459K | \$437K | \$351K-\$522K |
| Private practices | \$400K | \$429K | \$411K-\$447K |
| Solo practices | \$350K | \$415K | \$353K-\$478K |
| Single urology specialty groups | \$400K | \$419K | \$396K-\$443K |
| Multi-specialty groups | \$430K | \$450K | \$420K-\$480K |
| Total | \$400K | \$424K | \$413K-\$435K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

TABLE 7-6**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by Specialty)**

| Primary Specialty | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| Robotic surgery | \$475K | \$493K | \$444K-\$541K |
| Pediatric urology | \$450K | \$468K | \$438K-\$498K |
| Oncology | \$400K | \$431K | \$404K-\$459K |
| General urology | \$400K | \$418K | \$402K-\$433K |
| Endourology/stone disease | \$400K | \$406K | \$372K-\$440K |
| Female urology | \$400K | \$404K | \$348K-\$459K |
| Others | \$400K | \$399K | \$353K-\$445K |
| Total | \$400K | \$424K | \$413K-\$435K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

TABLE 7-7**Take-home Pay From Clinical Activities in the Previous Year (by AUA Section)**

| AUA Section | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Median | Mean | 90% CI of Mean |
| Mid-Atlantic | \$400K | \$397K | \$372K-\$422K |
| New England | \$406K | \$412K | \$380K-\$443K |
| New York | \$400K | \$417K | \$371K-\$462K |
| North Central | \$440K | \$445K | \$419K-\$471K |
| Northeastern | \$475K | \$465K | \$438K-\$492K |
| South Central | \$420K | \$425K | \$395K-\$454K |
| Southeastern | \$406K | \$436K | \$413K-\$459K |
| Western | \$375K | \$403K | \$376K-\$431K |
| Total | \$400K | \$424K | \$413K-\$435K |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

To avoid outliers, practicing urologists who reported the lowest 1% and highest 1% of the take-home pay from clinical activities were excluded from the analysis. CI stands for confidence intervals.

Section 8: Telemedicine

Primary Observations

- Nearly 65% of practicing urologists in the U.S. see patients virtually for initial visits (TABLE 8-1) and 82% of practicing urologists in the U.S. see patients virtually for follow-up visits (TABLE 8-6).
- Higher utilization of telemedicine is associated with practicing in metropolitan areas (TABLE 8-2, TABLE 8-7), being under age of 55 (TABLE 8-3), in larger practices (TABLE 8-4, TABLE 8-9) and in practices with more advanced practice providers (TABLE 8-5, TABLE 8-10).
- Practicing urologists would like to see guidelines for telemedicine for the following top five diseases: Hematuria, Elevated PSA/Prostate Cancer, Urinary Tract Stones, BPH and Erectile Dysfunction (TABLE 8-16).

TABLE 8-1

Mode of Visit for Initial Visit Conducted by Telemedicine

| Virtual Initial Visits | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Number (Percent) of Urologists | Mean Percent of Virtual Visits in Total Patient Visits | 90% CI |
| Urologists with no virtual visit | 4,901 (35.6) | 0% | N/A |
| Urologists with virtual Visits | 8,885 (64.4) | 14.0 | 12.6-15.5 |
| Conduct only video visits | 4,286 (31.1) | 9.3 | 7.6-11.1 |
| Conduct only audio visits | 1,139 (8.3) | 12.1 | 7.1-17.1 |
| Conduct both video and audio visits | 3,460 (25.1) | 20.5 | 18.1-22.9 |
| Total reported | 13,786 (100.0) | | |
| Not reported | 190 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

CI stands for confidence intervals. N/A indicates not applicable. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-2**Mode of Visit for Initial Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Metropolitan Status)**

| Metropolitan Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| Metropolitan areas | 12,540 | 8,358 | 66.7 | 3.0 |
| Nonmetropolitan areas | 1,246 | 527 | 42.3 | 10.3 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-3**Mode of Visit for Initial Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Age)**

| Age of Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| <45 | 4,254 | 3,056 | 71.8 | 5.1 |
| 45-54 | 2,715 | 2,040 | 75.1 | 5.0 |
| 55-64 | 2,927 | 1,608 | 54.9 | 5.9 |
| ≥65 | 3,891 | 2,182 | 56.1 | 6.6 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-4**Mode of Visit for Initial Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Practice Size/Number of Urologists)**

| Number of Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1-2 | 3,361 | 1,715 | 51.6 | 6.5 |
| 3-6 | 3,781 | 2,179 | 59.2 | 5.8 |
| 7-15 | 3,325 | 2,380 | 72.3 | 5.3 |
| ≥ 16 | 3,509 | 2,610 | 74.8 | 5.4 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-5**Mode of Visit for Initial Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Number of APPs in Medical Team)**

| APP Count | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 2,331 | 1,010 | 44.0 | 7.5 |
| 1-2 | 3,665 | 2,233 | 61.8 | 5.8 |
| 3-8 | 5,043 | 3,464 | 70.1 | 4.9 |
| ≥ 9 | 2,640 | 1,972 | 74.7 | 5.8 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-6**Mode of Visit for Follow-up Visit Conducted by Telemedicine**

| Virtual Follow-Up Visits | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Number (Percent of Urologists) | Mean Percent in Total Patient Visits | 90% CI |
| Urologists with no virtual visit | 2,606 (18.7) | 0 | N/A |
| Urologists with virtual visits | 11,318 (81.3) | 16.8 | 15.4-18.1 |
| Conduct only video visits | 3,787 (27.2) | 13.1 | 10.8-15.5 |
| Conduct only audio visits | 1,881 (13.5) | 12.4 | 9.7-15.1 |
| Conduct both video and audio visits | 5,650 (40.6) | 20.6 | 18.6-22.6 |
| Total reported | 13,923 (100.0) | | |
| Not reported | 53 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

CI stands for confidence intervals. N/A indicates not applicable. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-7**Mode of Visit for Follow-up Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Metropolitan Status)**

| Metropolitan Status | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| Metropolitan areas | 12,617 | 10,418 | 82.6 | 2.5 |
| Nonmetropolitan areas | 1,306 | 899 | 68.9 | 10.9 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-8**Mode of Visit for Follow-up Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Age)**

| Age of Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| < 45 | 4,276 | 3,773 | 88.2 | 3.5 |
| 45-54 | 2,715 | 2,410 | 88.8 | 3.5 |
| 55-64 | 2,950 | 2,372 | 80.4 | 4.8 |
| ≥ 65 | 3,981 | 2,762 | 69.4 | 6.2 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-9**Mode of Visit for Follow-up Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Practice size/Number of Urologists)**

| Number of Urologists | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| 1-2 | 3,361 | 2,423 | 72.1 | 5.9 |
| 3-6 | 3,750 | 2,804 | 74.8 | 5.2 |
| 7-15 | 3,325 | 2,929 | 88.1 | 4.2 |
| ≥ 16 | 3,488 | 3,161 | 90.7 | 3.6 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-10**Mode of Visit for Follow-up Visit Conducted by Telemedicine (by Number of APPs in Medical Team)**

| Number of APPs | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total Number of Urologists | Urologists With Virtual Visits | Percent of Urologists With Virtual Visits | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 2,331 | 1,557 | 66.8 | 7.3 |
| 1-2 | 3,639 | 2,892 | 79.6 | 4.9 |
| 3-8 | 5,021 | 4,284 | 85.3 | 3.9 |
| ≥ 9 | 2,640 | 2,352 | 89.1 | 4.4 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-11**Providing Telemedicine Services Across State Lines**

| Telemedicine Services Across State Lines | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 3,906 | 30.4 | 2.8 |
| I use a license waiver due to COVID-19 | 2,877 | 22.4 | 2.5 |
| I am licensed | 1,509 | 11.8 | 2.0 |
| No | 8,927 | 69.6 | 2.8 |
| Total reported | 12,833 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 1,143 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-12**Providing Billable Remote Supervision of Inpatient Care to Residents**

| Billable Remote Supervision of Residents | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 1,308 | 14.9 | 2.5 |
| No | 7,476 | 85.1 | 2.5 |
| I am not interested in remote supervision | 4,985 | 56.8 | 3.6 |
| I am interested in remote supervision | 2,491 | 28.4 | 3.4 |
| Total reported | 8,784 | 100.0 | |
| I do not work with residents | 4,410 | | |
| Not reported | 782 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-13**Would Payment Parity of Telehealth Services to Comparable In-Office Evaluation/ Management (E/M) Services Change Your Usage of Telehealth as a Modality?**

| Comparability | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 6,965 | 53.4 | 3.1 |
| Absolutely yes | 3,535 | 27.1 | 2.5 |
| I would increase my telehealth usage | 3,468 | 26.6 | 2.5 |
| Probably yes | 3,429 | 26.3 | 2.5 |
| I would increase my telehealth usage | 3,325 | 25.5 | 2.5 |
| Unsure | 2,358 | 18.1 | 2.3 |
| No | 3,721 | 28.5 | 2.5 |
| Probably no, I would keep offering the same level of telehealth service | 2,787 | 21.4 | 2.4 |
| Absolutely no, I would keep offering the same level of telehealth service | 934 | 7.2 | * |
| Total reported | 13,044 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 932 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 8-14

Select the Disease, the Telemedicine Format, and Patient Type You Are Comfortable Evaluating and Managing-Audio-Only Visits (Multiple Selections Allowed)

| Disease | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------|--------|------|
| | Audio-Only for Initial Visits | | | Audio-Only for Follow-up Visits | | |
| | Number | Median | Mean | Number | Median | Mean |
| Elevated PSA/prostate cancer | 1,214 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 3,186 | 22.8 | 2.5 |
| Other urological malignancies | 978 | 7.0 | * | 2,579 | 18.4 | 2.3 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 1,877 | 13.4 | 1.9 | 3,522 | 25.2 | 2.6 |
| Urinary tract stones | 1,673 | 12.0 | 1.8 | 3,426 | 24.5 | 2.5 |
| Hematuria | 1,327 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 2,773 | 19.8 | 2.4 |
| Urinary incontinence/voiding dysfunction | 1,153 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 2,853 | 20.4 | 2.3 |
| BPH | 1,227 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 3,050 | 21.8 | 2.4 |
| Infertility | 941 | 6.7 | * | 2,242 | 16.0 | 2.2 |
| Pelvic pain/orchalgia/prostatitis | 714 | 5.1 | * | 2,714 | 19.4 | 2.3 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*The estimated valued should be used with caution due to small samples.

TABLE 8-15

Select the Disease, the Telemedicine Format, and Patient Type You Are Comfortable Evaluating and Managing – Video Visits (Multiple Selections Allowed)

| Disease | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | Video for Initial Visits | | | Video for Follow-up Visits | | |
| | Number | Median | Mean | Number | Median | Mean |
| Elevated PSA/prostate cancer | 3,632 | 26.0 | 2.5 | 6,023 | 43.1 | 2.9 |
| Other urological malignancies | 3,322 | 23.8 | 2.4 | 5,591 | 40.0 | 2.9 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 5,548 | 39.7 | 2.9 | 6,294 | 45.0 | 3.0 |
| Urinary tract stones | 5,450 | 39.0 | 2.8 | 6,783 | 48.5 | 3.0 |
| Hematuria | 4,883 | 34.9 | 2.8 | 5,866 | 42.0 | 3.0 |
| Urinary incontinence/voiding dysfunction | 3,905 | 27.9 | 2.6 | 6,228 | 44.6 | 3.0 |
| BPH | 3,465 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 5,681 | 40.7 | 3.0 |
| Infertility | 2,554 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 3,943 | 28.2 | 2.7 |
| Pelvic pain/orchalgia/prostatitis | 2,435 | 17.4 | 2.2 | 4,907 | 35.1 | 2.9 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 8-16

For Which of the Following Conditions Would You Like to See Guidelines for Telemedicine? (Multiple Selections)

| Conditions With Needs of Guidelines for Telemedicine | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Hematuria | 5,510 | 39.4 | 2.9 |
| Elevated PSA/prostate cancer | 5,065 | 36.2 | 2.9 |
| Urinary tract stones | 4,960 | 35.5 | 2.9 |
| BPH | 4,933 | 35.3 | 2.9 |
| Erectile dysfunction | 4,744 | 33.9 | 2.9 |
| Pelvic pain/Orchalgia/Prostatitis | 4,350 | 31.1 | 2.8 |
| Urinary incontinence/Voiding dysfunction | 4,280 | 30.6 | 2.9 |
| Other urological malignancies | 3,443 | 24.6 | 2.6 |
| Infertility | 3,078 | 22.0 | 2.6 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Section 9: Selected Urological Conditions

Primary Observations

- Nearly 82% of practicing urologists in the U.S. perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy (TABLE 9-1).
- About 39% of practicing urologists treat female patients with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) surgically (TABLE 9-7), predominantly using synthetic mid-urethral slings (TABLE 9-8).
- More than 3 in 4 practicing urologists (77.7%) perform diagnostic prostate biopsies in patients (TABLE 9-24) and an increase was seen in the number using MRI-fusion biopsies, compared to three years ago (TABLE 9-25).

Testicular Torsion

TABLE 9-1

Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion

| Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy | 10,992 | 81.9 | 2.3 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy in all ages | 7,130 | 53.1 | 3.1 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy only for children in specific age groups | 3,862 | 28.8 | 2.8 |
| I do not treat patients with testicular torsion | 2,423 | 18.1 | 2.3 |
| Total reported | 13,415 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 561 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-2

Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion (by Gender)

| Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | | | Women | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| I do not treat children and adolescents with testicular torsion | 2,082 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 341 | 21.4 | 6.3 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy in children of all ages | 6,286 | 53.2 | 3.3 | 844 | 53.1 | 8.2 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy only for children in specific age groups | 3,458 | 29.2 | 3.0 | 405 | 25.5 | 6.3 |
| Total reported | 11,826 | 100.0 | | 1,589 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-3

Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion (by Rurality)

| Management of Children and Adolescents With Testicular Torsion | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Metropolitan | | | Nonmetropolitan | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| I do not treat children and adolescents with testicular torsion | 2,235 | 18.4 | 2.5 | 188 | 14.7 | 7.4 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy in children of all ages | 6,165 | 50.8 | 3.2 | 965 | 75.7 | 10.2 |
| I perform orchiectomy or orchidopexy only for children in specific age groups | 3,740 | 30.8 | 2.9 | 122 | 9.6 | 7.5 |
| Total reported | 12,141 | 100.0 | | 1,274 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-4

Do You Believe That All Torsion for Patients Under 18 Years of Age Should Be Done by Pediatric Urologists?

| Believe | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 2,046 | 15.6 | 2.2 |
| No | 11,041 | 84.4 | 2.2 |
| Total reported | 13,087 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 889 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-5

Do You Believe That All Torsion for Patients Under 18 Years of Age Should Be Done by Pediatric Urologists? (by Gender)

| Believe | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | | | Women | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 1,890 | 16.2 | 2.4 | 156 | 10.9 | * |
| No | 9,767 | 83.8 | 2.4 | 1,274 | 89.1 | 4.4 |
| Total reported | 11,657 | 100.0 | | 1,430 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-6**Most Important Considerations to Believe That All Torsion for Patients Under 18 Years of Age Should Be Done by Pediatric Urologists**

| Most Important Considerations | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Medical-legal consideration | 883 | 44.3 | 7.5 |
| Specialized training to do surgery on children/adolescents | 384 | 19.3 | 6.0 |
| Access to pediatric anesthesia care | 318 | 16.0 | 5.8 |
| Other reasons | 407 | 20.4 | 6.0 |
| Total reported | 1,992 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 54 | | |
| Total | 2,046 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI)***TABLE 9-7****Treating Female Patients With Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI) Surgically?**

| Treating SUI | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 5,269 | 38.6 | 3.0 |
| No | 8,375 | 61.4 | 3.0 |
| Total reported | 13,644 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 332 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-8**The Percentages of the Surgical Procedures Used to Treat Female Patients With SUI**

| Surgical Procedures | Practicing Urologists Represented | Mean Percentage of Treatment | 90% CI of Percent |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| An autologous sling | 5,217 | 7.8 | 5.6-9.9 |
| A synthetic mid-urethral sling | | 70.9 | 67.5-74.3 |
| A Burch colposuspension | | 0.9 | 0.1-1.7 |
| Urethral bulking agents | | 17.3 | 14.6-20.0 |
| Others | | 3.1 | 1.7-4.6 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-9**Changes in Current Use of the Periurethral Bulking Agent to Treat Female Patients With SUI from What You Did Three Years Ago**

| Trend of Using Periurethral Bulking Agent | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Increased | 1,673 | 37.9 | 5.1 |
| Remained the same | 1,920 | 43.5 | 5.1 |
| Decreased | 825 | 18.7 | 4.2 |
| Total reported | 4,417 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 852 | | |
| Total | 5,269 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

Overactive Bladder (OAB)

TABLE 9-10

Treating Patients with Overactive Bladder (OAB)

| Treating OAB | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 12,078 | 86.7 | 2.1 |
| No | 1,860 | 13.3 | 2.1 |
| Total reported | 13,938 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 38 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-11

Prescribing Antimuscarinic Agents for Patients With OAB

| Prescribing Antimuscarinic Agents | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 11,217 | 94.7 | 1.6 |
| Yes, for patients of 65 or older only | 497 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| Yes, for patients at any age | 10,720 | 90.5 | 2.0 |
| No | 628 | 5.3 | 1.6 |
| Total reported | 11,845 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 233 | | |
| Total | 12,078 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-12**Discussing Cognitive Effects of Antimuscarinic Agents With Patients with OAB**

| Discussing Cognitive Effects | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 11,287 | 95.0 | 1.5 |
| No | 591 | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| Total reported | 11,879 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 199 | | |
| Total | 12,078 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 9-13**Changes in Current Antimuscarinic Prescriptions for Patients With OAB From What You Did Three Years Ago**

| Trend of Antimuscarinic Prescriptions | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Increased | 839 | 7.0 | 1.8 |
| About the same | 4,048 | 34.0 | 3.1 |
| Decreased | 7,019 | 59.0 | 3.3 |
| Total reported | 11,906 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 172 | | |
| Total | 12,078 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-14**Use of the AUA Guidelines for Assistance in Managing Patients With OAB**

| Use of AUA Guidelines | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 10,394 | 89.5 | 2.0 |
| No | 1,220 | 10.5 | 2.0 |
| Total reported | 11,614 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 464 | | |
| Total | 12,078 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-15**Prescribing Medications as Therapy for Patients With OAB**

| Prescribing Medications Treating OAB | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 11,555 | 98.6 | 0.8 |
| No | 158 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Total reported | 11,713 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 365 | | |
| Total | 12,078 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-16**Determinants for Prescribing Which Class of Medications for Treating Patients With OAB**

| Factors as Most Important Determinants as Therapy | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Efficacy | 4,340 | 37.6 | 3.2 |
| Side effect | 2,787 | 24.1 | 2.8 |
| Insurance coverage/cost | 2,449 | 21.2 | 2.6 |
| Availability of medication samples to provide to patients | 1,343 | 11.6 | 2.1 |
| Comfort/familiarity with medication | 637 | 5.5 | 1.7 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-17

Number of Percutaneous Stone Removal Procedures Performed in a Year

| Number of Procedures | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 7,366 | 53.3 | 3.0 |
| 1-9 | 4,066 | 29.4 | 2.8 |
| 10-19 | 1,213 | 8.8 | 1.6 |
| ≥ 20 | 1,181 | 8.5 | 1.7 |
| Total reported | 13,827 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 149 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 9-18

Number of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) Procedures Performed in a Year

| Number of Procedures | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| None | 4,500 | 32.5 | 3.0 |
| 1-9 | 2,933 | 21.2 | 2.6 |
| 10-19 | 2,369 | 17.1 | 2.2 |
| ≥ 20 | 4,028 | 29.1 | 2.8 |
| Total reported | 13,830 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 146 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 9-19**Most Used Procedures for Treating Patients With Kidney Stones**

| Procedures | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) | 11,174 | 79.9 | 2.5 |
| Ureteroscopic Lithotripsy (URSL) | 12,396 | 88.7 | 2.0 |
| Holmium Laser Technology (Ho: YAG) | 11,669 | 83.5 | 2.3 |
| Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL) | 8,549 | 61.2 | 2.9 |
| Thulium fiber laser (TFL) lithotripter | 4,363 | 31.2 | 2.8 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-20

Changes in the Number of Selected Treatments Performed for Patients with Kidney Stones Over the Past Five Years

| Procedural Trend | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) | | | |
| Increased | 1,010 | 9.0 | 1.8 |
| About the same | 5,165 | 46.2 | 3.4 |
| Decreased | 4,998 | 44.7 | 3.4 |
| Total Reported | 11,174 | 100.0 | |
| Ureteroscopic Lithotripsy (URSL) | | | |
| Increased | 6,143 | 49.6 | 3.2 |
| About the same | 5,569 | 44.9 | 3.2 |
| Decreased | 684 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| Total Reported | 12,396 | 100.0 | |
| Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL) | | | |
| Increased | 1,393 | 16.3 | 2.7 |
| About the same | 4,450 | 52.1 | 3.8 |
| Decreased | 2,705 | 31.6 | 3.5 |
| Total Reported | 8,549 | 100.0 | |
| Holmium Laser Technology (Ho: YAG) | | | |
| Increased | 3,621 | 31.0 | 3.1 |
| About the same | 6,388 | 54.7 | 3.3 |
| Decreased | 1,660 | 14.2 | 2.3 |
| Total Reported | 11,669 | 100.0 | |
| Thulium Fiber Laser Lithotripter | | | |
| Increased | 2,942 | 67.4 | 5.4 |
| About the same | 995 | 22.8 | 4.8 |
| Decreased | 426 | 9.8 | 3.6 |
| Total Reported | 4,363 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-21

Changes in the Number of Selected Treatments Performed for Patients with Kidney Stones Over the Past Five Years (by Practice Setting)

| Procedural Trend | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Academic medical center/ medical school | NON-Academic Hospitals | Multi-specialty group | Single urology group | Solo Practice |
| Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) | | | | | |
| Increased | 9.5 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 |
| About the same | 41.9 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 51.0 | 46.9 |
| Decreased | 48.6 | 52.0 | 45.9 | 38.9 | 41.8 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ureteroscopic Lithotripsy (URSL) | | | | | |
| Increased | 35.9 | 50.7 | 63.3 | 53.4 | 43.2 |
| About the same | 56.9 | 45.6 | 32.5 | 42.4 | 46.3 |
| Decreased | 7.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 10.5 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL) | | | | | |
| Increased | 21.7 | 18.9 | 21.8 | 12.3 | 8.0 |
| About the same | 58.0 | 48.0 | 47.3 | 52.9 | 51.2 |
| Decreased | 20.3 | 33.2 | 30.9 | 34.9 | 40.8 |
| Total Reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Holmium Laser Technology (Ho: YAG) | | | | | |
| Increased | 25.9 | 31.2 | 39.5 | 30.8 | 30.0 |
| About the same | 57.2 | 54.0 | 46.3 | 58.9 | 49.9 |
| Decreased | 16.9 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 20.1 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Thulium Fiber Laser Lithotripter | | | | | |
| Increased | 70.7 | 66.3 | 56.7 | 75.2 | 43.0 |
| About the same | 24.5 | 24.2 | 28.1 | 14.9 | 38.0 |
| Decreased | 4.9 | 9.5 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 19.1 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-22**Access to Laser Treatment for Treating Calculi**

| Access to Laser Treatment | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 12,878 | 97.0 | 1.1 |
| I have access to the thulium fiber laser treatment | 4,303 | 32.4 | 2.9 |
| I have access to Ho: YAG treatment | 12,104 | 91.2 | 1.7 |
| No, I do not have access to any laser treatment | 394 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| Total reported | 13,272 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 704 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-23**Use of Metabolic Management for Patients with Kidney Stone Disease**

| Offering Metabolic Management | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 11,883 | 89.0 | 2.0 |
| No | 1,464 | 11.0 | 2.0 |
| Total reported | 13,347 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 629 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 9-24

Performing Diagnostic Prostate Biopsies

| Perform Diagnostic Prostate Biopsies | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 10,729 | 77.7 | 2.6 |
| No | 3,077 | 22.3 | 2.6 |
| Total reported | 13,805 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 171 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors.

TABLE 9-25

Comparison of the Number of Diagnostic Prostate Biopsies Performed: Current vs Three Years Ago

| Biopsies Performed | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Standard TRUS biopsies | | | |
| Increased | 1,363 | 12.8 | 2.4 |
| About the same | 4,849 | 45.5 | 3.3 |
| Decreased | 4,447 | 41.7 | 3.5 |
| Total reported | 10,660 | 100.0 | |
| MRI-Fusion biopsies | | | |
| Increased | 6,308 | 74.3 | 3.5 |
| About the same | 1,786 | 21.0 | 3.1 |
| Decreased | 401 | 4.7 | 1.9 |
| Total Reported | 8,495 | 100.0 | |
| Transperineal biopsies | | | |
| Increased | 2,121 | 40.8 | 4.8 |
| About the same | 2,577 | 49.6 | 4.9 |
| Decreased | 500 | 9.6 | 2.8 |
| Total reported | 5,199 | 100.0 | |
| Transrectal biopsies | | | |
| Increased | 1,183 | 11.8 | 2.4 |
| About the same | 6,371 | 63.5 | 3.5 |
| Decreased | 2,484 | 24.7 | 3.2 |
| Total reported | 10,038 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-26

Comparison of the Number of Diagnostic Prostate Biopsies Performed: Current vs Three Years Ago (by Practice Setting)

| Procedural Trend | Percentages of Practicing Urologist by Practice Setting | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Academic medical center/medical school | Nonacademic Hospitals | Multispecialty group | Single urology group | Solo Practice |
| Standard Transrectal Ultrasound (TRUS) biopsies | | | | | |
| Increased | 8.9 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 18.6 |
| About the same | 38.9 | 46.9 | 42.2 | 49.2 | 48.1 |
| Decreased | 52.2 | 37.9 | 45.8 | 37.6 | 33.3 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| MRI-fusion biopsies | | | | | |
| Increased | 72.8 | 74.2 | 70.6 | 79.7 | 75.1 |
| About the same | 20.1 | 25.1 | 22.7 | 18.1 | 10.8 |
| Decreased | 7.1 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 14.1 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Transperineal biopsies | | | | | |
| Increased | 59.8 | 20.3 | 45.1 | 36.8 | 21.7 |
| About the same | 33.9 | 70.6 | 44.2 | 51.6 | 66.1 |
| Decreased | 6.3 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.2 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Transrectal biopsies | | | | | |
| Increased | 8.5 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 10.7 | 12.2 |
| About the same | 50.8 | 70.4 | 57.7 | 66.8 | 76.6 |
| Decreased | 40.7 | 17.2 | 26.2 | 22.5 | 11.2 |
| Total reported | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-27

Comparison of the Number of Diagnostic Prostate Biopsies Performed: Current vs Three Years Ago (by Gender)

| Biopsies Performed | Practicing Urologists Represented | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | | | Women | | |
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Standard TRUS biopsies | | | | | | |
| Increased | 1,289 | 13.1 | 2.6 | 74 | 9.0 | 4.6 |
| About the same | 4,318 | 43.9 | 3.6 | 532 | 64.5 | 8.9 |
| Decreased | 4,229 | 43.0 | 3.7 | 218 | 26.5 | 8.0 |
| Total reported | 9,836 | 100.0 | | 824 | 100.0 | |
| MRI-Fusion biopsies | | | | | | |
| Increased | 5,885 | 74.3 | 11.1 | 423 | 74.3 | 3.7 |
| About the same | 1,663 | 21.0 | 10.7 | 123 | 21.6 | 3.3 |
| Decreased | 377 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 23 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| Total reported | 7,925 | 100.0 | | 570 | 100.0 | |
| Transperineal biopsies | | | | | | |
| Increased | 2,007 | 41.6 | 5.2 | 115 | 30.2 | * |
| About the same | 2,344 | 48.6 | 5.3 | 234 | 61.4 | 17.7 |
| Decreased | 468 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 32 | 8.4 | * |
| Total Reported | 4,819 | 100.0 | | 380 | 100.0 | |
| Transrectal biopsies | | | | | | |
| Increased | 1,095 | 11.8 | 2.5 | 88 | 11.1 | 5.2 |
| About the same | 5,726 | 62.0 | 3.8 | 645 | 80.9 | 6.4 |
| Decreased | 2,421 | 26.2 | 3.5 | 64 | 8.0 | 4.1 |
| Total reported | 9,242 | 100.0 | | 797 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-28**The Surgical Approaches Used Most Often to Treat Patients With Prostate Cancer**

| Treating Patients With Prostate Cancer | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| I do not treat patients with prostate cancer surgically or refer patients out | 7,965 | 58.4 | 3.0 |
| I treat patients with prostate cancer surgically | 5,667 | 41.6 | 3.0 |
| Robotic using the multiport technique | 4,344 | 31.9 | 2.8 |
| Other techniques | 1,323 | 9.7 | 1.8 |
| Total reported | 13,633 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 343 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 9-29

Comparison of the Number of the Following Procedures Currently Performed to What Was Done Three Years Ago

| Treating Patients With Prostate Cancer | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Open Radical Prostatectomy | | | |
| More | 143 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| About the same | 759 | 5.4 | 1.3 |
| Less | 2,081 | 14.9 | 2.3 |
| I do not perform open radical prostatectomy | 10,993 | 78.7 | 2.6 |
| Laparoscopic Prostatectomy | | | |
| More | 108 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| About the same | 230 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Less | 494 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| I do not perform laparoscopic prostatectomy | 13,144 | 94.0 | 1.5 |
| Robotic using the Multiport Technique | | | |
| More | 1,854 | 13.3 | 2.1 |
| About the same | 2,119 | 15.2 | 2.1 |
| Less | 940 | 6.7 | 1.5 |
| I do not perform robotic using the multiport technique | 9,063 | 64.8 | 2.8 |
| Robotic using the Single Port Technique | | | |
| More | 261 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| About the same | 174 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Less | 125 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| I do not perform robotic using the single port technique | 13,416 | 96.0 | 1.3 |
| Focal Therapy | | | |
| More | 650 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| About the same | 653 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| Less | 334 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| I do not perform focal therapy | 12,339 | 88.3 | 2.0 |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

Section 10: Research

Primary Observations

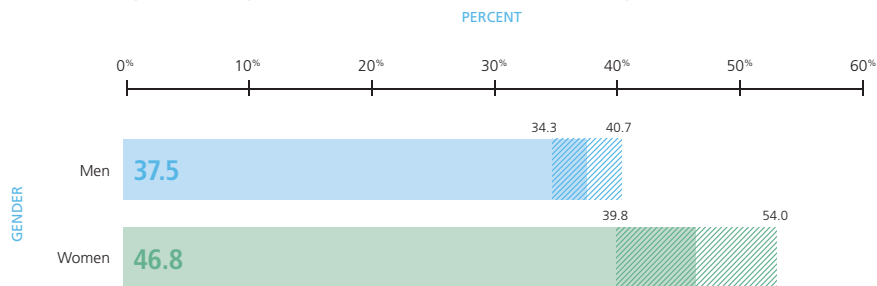
- Nearly 39% of practicing urologists in the U.S. conduct research (TABLE 10-1). Women urologists, urologists under 55 of age, and urologists in academic institutions are more likely to do research (FIGURE 10-1, FIGURE 10-2 and TABLE 10-3).
- Regarding primary type of research, a vast majority (72.7%) of practicing urologists who do research conduct clinical research (TABLE 10-4).
- The majority of practicing urologists (53.0%) contributed patient data to clinical trials, research projects or patient registries (TABLE 10-5).

TABLE 10-1
Practicing Urologists Who Do Research

| Conducting Research | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 5,231 | 38.5 | 2.9 |
| No | 8,340 | 61.5 | 2.9 |
| Total reported | 13,571 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 405 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

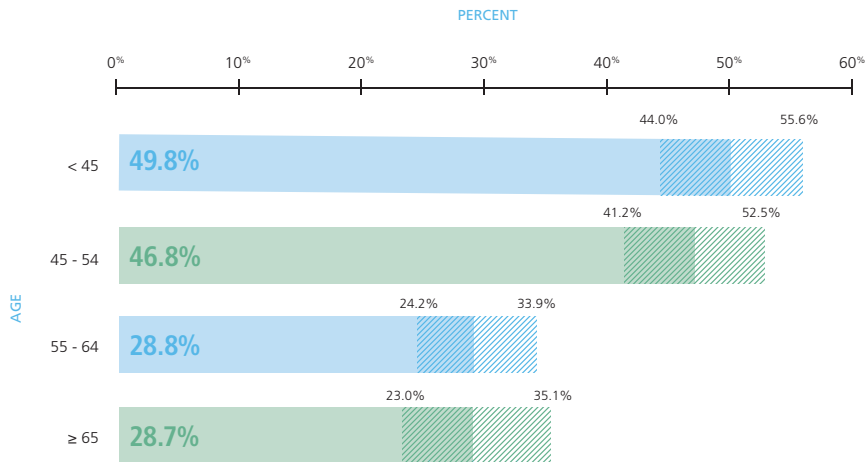
FIGURE 10-1
Practicing Urologists Who Do Research (by Gender)



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

FIGURE 10-2
Practicing Urologists Who Do Research (by Age)



Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*Bold numbers are point estimates. The dashed bars represent upper and lower 90% confidence limits.

TABLE 10-2
Number of Hours Spent in Research per Week

| Number of Hours | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| ≤ 2 | 1,732 | 33.1 | 4.4 |
| 3-4 | 799 | 15.3 | 3.5 |
| 5-9 | 1,346 | 25.7 | 4.6 |
| 10-14 | 654 | 12.5 | 3.4 |
| ≥ 15 | 700 | 13.4 | 3.6 |
| Total | 5,231 | 100.0 | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

TABLE 10-3**Primary Practice Setting Where Research Was Conducted**

| Primary Practicing Setting | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Academic institution | 3,742 | 73.4 | 4.6 |
| Federally or privately funded laboratory/Clinical laboratory/Government laboratory | 369 | 7.2 | * |
| Other settings | 984 | 19.3 | 4.2 |
| Total reported | 5,095 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 136 | | |
| Total | 5,231 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

*The estimated value should be used with caution due to small samples. Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 10-4**Primary Type of Research Performed**

| Type of Research | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Clinical research | 3,796 | 72.7 | 4.6 |
| Health services/Outcomes/Quality of care | 848 | 16.2 | * |
| Basic or translational research | 575 | 11.0 | * |
| Total reported | 5,220 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 11 | | |
| Total | 5,231 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

Sums from numbers and percentages may contrast with calculated totals due to intrinsic rounding errors

TABLE 10-5

Contributing Patient Data to Clinical Trials, Patient Registries or Research Projects

| Contributing Patient Data | Practicing Urologists Represented | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent (%) | +/- MOE (%) |
| Yes | 6,973 | 53.0 | 3.1 |
| I have contributed patient data to clinical trials | 5,129 | 39.0 | 3.0 |
| I have contributed patient data to research projects | 4,326 | 32.9 | 2.9 |
| I have contributed patient data to patient registries | 3,565 | 27.1 | 2.7 |
| No | 6,181 | 47.0 | 3.1 |
| Total reported | 13,154 | 100.0 | |
| Not reported | 822 | | |
| Total | 13,976 | | |

Data source: Weighted samples from the 2022 AUA Annual Census.

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